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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S.—Russia Seem to Agree

Britain Asks Germany's Ideas

Cuban Heads Survive Revolt

New York Banishes Saloons

Filipino Women Win Suffrage

All Germany Hears Chancellor

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar, take what are believed to be the final steps before the United States grants official recognition to Soviet Russia. In a White House conference they go over the details of a settlement of pending issues which had been threshed out by Secretary of State Hull and the visitor. These concern the matter of Communist propaganda in the United States and the adjustment of government and private debts owed by Russia. Litvinoff, statesman and world figure, contrives to grant a personal desire. He slips away to a drug store, sits on a counter stool and samples a new joy—He knows at last the taste of an American ice cream soda.

* * *

¶ London sees resumption of disarmament efforts promoted by a speech the Prime Minister makes at a Guildhall banquet. Addressing the diplomatic corps, and Germany over the radio, Mr. MacDonald says Britain will be glad to hear the new proposals referred to on Monday by Foreign Minister von Neurath. It is believed Berlin desires that it and all countries be allowed to build a string of impregnable forts along their frontiers, as France has done, making it easier to discard offensive weapons. MacDonald says Germany's task is not to overcome hostility—It is rather to give proofs of good will and a desire for peace.

* * *

¶ The Cuban Government attempts to restore order in Havana after two days of bitter fighting in the newest revolution. The rebels give up Atares Fortress, where they were making their stand in an effort to bring back Carlos Manuel de Cespedes to the Presidency, after more than 100 have been killed and many wounded. Juan Blas Hernandez, noted revolutionary leader, is reported slain and hundreds of rebels taken prisoners—The Government holds on, but stability is yet to be achieved.

* * *

¶ New York prohibits stand up drinking but will license drinking sitting down. Saloons and speakeasies are outlawed by the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, which decrees that liquor may be sold only in legitimate restaurants, hotels, clubs, railroad cars and ships. The cordial shop is ostracized, but there will be retail dispensaries patterned after the liquor stores of Canada. Liquor shops will close at 8 p. m., liquor-serving places at 3 a. m. Drinks must be sold for cash—Credit tempts tipplers to "have another."

* * *

¶ The Philippine Insular Legislature passes a bill conferring suffrage on women. This unprecedented step in the Far East is taken on recommendation of the new Governor-General, Frank Murphy, former Mayor of Detroit. Beginning with 1935, Filipino women, who only a year ago acquired the right to dispose of property, will be put on the same basis as men. They must be 21, able to read and write, and possess property worth $250. Ahead looms the troubled problem of Philippine independence—Feminine intuition may now play its big part in settling that.

* * *

¶ Germany hears Chancellor Hitler in a fiery campaign speech ahead of the Sunday election which is to approve withdrawal from Geneva. The address is carried by radio and throughout the country crowds listen at loudspeakers set up at every vantage point. The Chancellor declares Germany will never again gather with other nations around the green table of diplomacy unless its equality is vouchsafed. On signal, the 63,000,000 people of the nation halt for one minute and focus attention on the Versailles Treaty and Germany's demands—Then most of them remain to listen to the eloquent leader's plea.

* * *

¶ France follows its air armada as it pushes on across Africa in spite of misfortunes. Of the 30 planes that left France one was wrecked after the first day's flight at Cartagena, Spain, and a second is smashed at Rabat, Morocco. This flight magnifies the superb work of General Balbo's armada flight from Italy to Chicago—Such jobs call for the perfect handling of perfect machines.

* * *

¶ The American Olympic Association seeks a uniform code to cover all branches of amateur athletics. President Avery Brundage hopes to see such a code framed and adopted at the quadrennial meeting at Washington on Nov. 22. Privileges now denied to amateurs in one branch are permitted them in others. Tennis players are barred from writing on events in which they participate; golf players are not. More important, some amateurs may compete for cash prizes; most of them may not—Sport thrives for sport's sake and cash will be condemned.

Hopkins Jumps Into New Job With Characteristic Celerity

Relief Head Takes Charge of the Civil Works Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Two announcements in the last 48 hours have accelerated the ascending star of the dynamic Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator.

The first was the word from President Roosevelt that Mr. Hopkins will head the new Civil Works Administration, designed to virtually wipe out relief rolls in the United States. The second, from Mr. Hopkins himself, put the Federal Government in complete control of the relief facilities of Kentucky after the State had neglected its unemployed.

Mr. Hopkins has a saying that "you get nowhere by conforming to established custom." He has never appeared happier since he came here last May than he did yesterday when the President made the breath-taking announcement that more than $600,000,000 will be spent outright to give 4,000,000 men self-sustaining work. This followed the dispatch of a telegram to Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky, notifying him that because of the State's unwillingness to care for its own destitute, Mr. Hopkins had assumed control of the administration of relief in Kentucky and had appointed the appropriate agents to administer relief there. What this action may mean, as a precedent for other states which fail in their duty toward their unemployed no one will say.

Five other southern states—Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas—are 100 per cent on federal relief because local funds are exhausted, but Kentucky is the first State to be taken over because its local politicians refuse to tap available sources of revenue for relief.

Another precedent-breaking function assumed by Mr. Hopkins is directing the purchase and distribution of farm surpluses to feed and clothe the needy. He has secured the aid of the private distribution agencies in getting these supplies to their destination. Indeed, even Mr Hopkins' original job as relief administrator is unique in that he has

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Attention!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Harry L. Hopkins

U. S. to Limit Share in Talks At Montevideo

Trade Issues Practically Barred at Pan-American General Conference

Quick Shift Made

Major Emphasis Laid on Development of All Types of Transportation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — Instructions strictly limiting the scope of United States participation in the seventh Pan-American conference at Montevideo were issued last night at the White House. While discussions on commercial treaties were not exactly tabooed, the declaration that emergency policies now in force in nearly all countries made conversations on customs duties impractical, virtually rubbed trade issues off the picture.

President Roosevelt apparently has seen fit to halt, for the time being, a drive recently started for closer inter-American commercial contacts. The change of plans will not strike a responsive chord among the Latin-American delegates at Montevideo. Nor is it likely to appeal to many American manufacturers.

Latin America, for months, has been urging lower tariff duties on raw materials coming north, to boost their exports, and that, in turn, money obtained from such sales might go for the purchase of northern manufactured goods required in the South.

Trade Negotiations Halted

With one sweep of the pen the President has removed from Montevideo trade negotiations already under way between the United States and Colombia, Argentina, and Brazil.

It may be that President Roosevelt considers that trade negotiations can be handled more advantageously, from the United States viewpoint in Washington, and for that reason prefers to devote the Montevideo session to conversations on peace plans, international law, women's political and civil rights, uniform legislation, transportation and intellectual coöpera-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Robes of Office Color London Ceremonies

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme P & A

Sir Charles Collett, Lord Mayor, and Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor Was Host to a Distinguished Gathering at the Guildhall Where Prime Minister MacDonald Talked of Disarmament and the American Recovery Campaign

Nation Awaits Recognition Of Soviet Russia

Litvinoff at White House for Deferred Conference With Roosevelt

Formula Worked Out

Two Days of Consultation at Department of State Prepare the Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—After an hour's conference between President Roosevelt and Mr. Maxim Litvinoff today, the final consummation of recognition was once more deferred.

There was no indication of any hitch in the negotiations and every evidence that they would be speedily accomplished. But it was apparent President Roosevelt desires to review carefully every point already agreed tentatively between Mr. Litvinoff and the State Department. That process is now going on and may terminate at any moment, sooner or later.

A joint communiqué which was a laconic masterpiece issued from the talks Paralleling, in this meeting of the people's representatives, the cryptic terms of the old diplomacy, it said:

"The President and Mr. Litvinoff reviewed the questions between the two countries which had previously been discussed between the Secretary of State and Mr. Litvinoff.

"These conversations with the President and with the State Department will continue in normal course."

Litvinoff Attends Alone

The reference to the State Department which it was assumed last night had ended its share in the talks, does not necessarily mean that Mr. Litvinoff will be sent back across the street to wrestle with other details.

It is recognition of the presence at the White House today, with the President and the Russian Foreign Commissar, of the Secretary of State. Mr. Cordell Hull; the Undersecretary of State, Mr. William Phillips, and the special assistant and expert on Russian affairs, Mr. William C. Bullitt. Mr. Litvinoff attended alone.

The interview took place at 12, and lasted scarcely an hour.

After the State Department had set the stage for this talk last evening, it was postponed a few hours while the President went over with Mr. Hull the statements of position which are expected to accompany the act of recognition.

These drafts had been worked out at the State Department in two days of conference with the Russians, and it was expected that President Roosevelt would see them before Mr. Litvinoff called on him, but this proving impossible the visit was deferred. Its announcement for noon today seemed an ample indication that the Roosevelt-Litvinoff agreement will be speedily forthcoming.

Tries Lunch Counter Menu

The postponed visit had one constructive result. It permitted Mr. Litvinoff to take an unscheduled walk in Washington, in the course of which he fulfilled a long-suppressed desire to sit on an American drug-store stool and sample the wares of the soda and snack counter.

Despite a ceremonial luncheon just given him by the Secretary of State, and an impending dinner of even vaster ceremony and amplitude from the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Litvinoff could not resist the temptations of the corner drug store. He entered, and nibbled. Since that national institution comes as close to all-embracing communistic collectivism as any other ornament of the American scene, it may even be assumed that Mr. Litvinoff was interested for economic and sociological reasons, and did not merely gratify a curious tooth.

A solemn Bolshevik trio took stools at this particular drug store—thus making history. With the Commissar for Foreign Affairs were Mr. Boris Skvirsky, official Soviet representative in Washington, who is well up on his drug stores, and Mr. Ivan Divilkovsky, to whom such institutions are "Greek."

Roosevelt Proceeds Carefully

While Mr. Litvinoff ate his inconspicuous sandwich and sipped his soda, President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull were wrestling with the terms which are to accompany recognition. It was not at all surprising for the Chief Executive to scrutinize this documentation carefully before receiving Mr. Litvinoff and joining in a stamp of approval.

Mr. Roosevelt is very emphatically —and with no disparagement to Mr. Hull—his own Secretary of State, and he carries the threads of any important negotiation closely in his own hand.

Indeed, before the Soviet Commissar started for Washington, the President indicated graphically to correspondents that the negotiations would be exclusively within his own control. But the State Department was allowed to supervise the details in a later deviation from the original plan, and it is the presidential examination of these very details which caused the delay.

Simple Ceremony Indicated

Every indication continues to be that the recognition process will be extremely simple. All possible elements of controversy are to be avoided, even to getting precise statements on outstanding issues which should and will be clarified at the earliest opportunity. Indeed,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Hitler Tells World Germany Must Be Treated as an Equal

Declares Against Further Diplomatic Relations Until This Is Assured—Not Mad Enough, He Says, in Radio Speech, to Want War

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 10—Germany's election campaign today reached its zenith when Chancellor Adolf Hitler in a speech radiocast throughout Germany and relayed to numerous other European and overseas stations, including the United States, declared that Germany would not negotiate with other nations except on a basis of equality.

During the hours from 1 to 2 o'clock all works closed, all schools recessed and employers and scholars assembled in order to hear the speech. All traffic in business, except that absolutely essential, ceased one minute for silent contemplation of the Versailles Treaty, and everywhere radio apparatus opened on to streets, so that all might hear Herr Hitler's speech. The entire affair was intended as yet another proof to the world "that the German people stood solid behind their leader in his demand for an equal status."

Since breaking off work in midday involves a financial loss to factories and workshops the question naturally arose as to who should pay for it. The Government decided that this burden shall fall upon employees who will pay by working one hour beyond usual working time. It was pointed out that employers suffered the expense of one whole day's stoppage, on May 1.

Herr Hitler reiterated that Germany wanted only peace.

"I am not so crazy as to want war," he said. "I know war. Many other statesmen do not. Germany's calumniators never saw a bullet.

"We do not bother about other peoples and they should not bother about us.

"You are represented abroad as bloodthirsty beasts.

"In times like these, the only thing to do is to remain firm and not yield one iota."

"One law for one and another for another is a system that cannot last," said the speaker. "Why do not the others trust us? When has the German nation broken its pledged word?

Germans No Longer

"I protest with all my force against what the scoundrelly emigrants in Paris and Brussels say They no longer are Germans.

"We are ready to go into every international conference and every

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Britain Invites Offer of Germany On Disarmament

MacDonald's Speech in Guildhall Welcomes Berlin Proposals

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 10—Prospect of early resumption of disarmament negotiations has been materially enhanced, it is believed here, as result of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's invitation to Germany at the Guildhall banquet last night to present the new proposals to which the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, referred in his Berlin speech Monday.

"We should like to hear them," the British Prime Minister told the guests who included practically the whole diplomatic corps in London, and these words were echoed through a microphone far beyond the confines of the dinner table—even as far as listening ears in Wilhelmstrasse.

The scene in the fifteenth-century banqueting hall, with its fluttering candles and stained glass windows, gave the atmosphere of an ancient cathedral to the distinguished gathering.

The new Lord Mayor of London, Sheriff Sir Charles Collett, was host. Earlier in the day he had gone to the Law Courts to take the oath of office, traveling in an imposing gilded coach, and accompanied by his chaplain, mace bearer and sword bearer.

What Are the Proposals?

What are the proposals to which Baron von Neurath referred? is the question diplomats here are now busy asking themselves. The German Minister spoke of an "honest, trustful offer," in which the problem would be approached from a new angle. Since then Gen. Hermann Goering, Minister of Aviation, has carried a letter on disarmament from Chancellor Adolf Hitler to Premier Benito Mussolini, but indications are that Il Duce did not consider Herr Hitler's proposals sufficiently concrete to enable formal negotiations to be reopened.

There is reason to believe, however, that an influential section of German official opinion thinks if every country were permitted to build impregnable fortifications along its frontiers it would help to increase a feeling of security and so permit general renunciation of offensive types of arms.

Coupled with this would be restriction of air forces to single-seater fighting airplanes which, because of their high speeds and other special qualities, have only a small effective range of action, say 100 miles, thus making them to all intent and purposes defensive weapons, as they are useless for attack far from their base.

Polish-French Objections

The chief obstacle to such a scheme at the moment is the French-Polish objection to Germany's fortifying its frontier. As, however, France has now completed a formidable chain of fortifications from the Belgian frontier to the Mediterranean it is thought possible that this early attitude may be modified.

Mr. MacDonald in his Guildhall speech made it clear that if Germany came back to disarmament deliberations she would "address a tribunal of men who want peace and men who would be able to meet her in every way."

Armaments, he said, "have never yet saved a nation from war nor have they given security to either strong or weak nations against attack."

In regard to the United States Mr. MacDonald referred to President Roosevelt's recovery policy amid cheers as "one of the boldest and most difficult experiments" any statesman ever had been called on to undertake.

Slump of Dollar In London Shows Exchange Power

Removes All Skepticism as to Potency of U. S. Gold Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 10—The dollar's slump yesterday has blown to the winds all skepticism previously prevailing here as to the potency upon the exchange of President Roosevelt's gold-buying policy

This is regardless of the fact that the dollar stiffened today as the United States slowed up in raising the pric of gold.

Britain, in watching the outcome upon world trade is divided into two sharply conflicting schools of thought. One school centers in the Bank of England whose directors yesterday, for the fifteenth consecutive year, reëlected as their governor that high priest of deflation, Mr. Montagu Norman whose financial leadership is associated with the concurrence of high banking profits and a record trade slump.

With this school at the moment —although not necessarily permanently—the British Treasury is in sympathy. This fact is illustrated in the reply given in the Commons last night by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Chamberlain said that the British Government's policy was "to maintain for the present the independence of sterling" as opposed to preventing the pound from rising above dollar parity.

The opposing British view, which is found chiefly among theoretical economists, is that the present is a golden opportunity to coördinate sterling with the dollar at some such pre-slump parity as that which is now beginning to come into view in the United States. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, indicated sympathy with this view at the Guildhall last night when he declared that "no two nations are more interested in an ample flowing of world commerce than America and ourselves, and we should be partners in every effort to clear the way of impediments which the wreck of war and the shortsightedness of man has heaped up to obstruct the channels of international trade."

It is also supported today by Mr. Henry Higgs, formerly of the British Treasury and examiner on economics for higher civil service.

Nova Scotian Professor To Make Economic Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S.—Prof. Norman McLeod Rogers of the department of economics at Queen's University, Kingston, has been invited by the Macdonald Government to prepare Nova Scotia's case for submission to the economic inquiry proposed by the Government to determine the economic ills of this Province and their remedy.

This was announced by the Premier, Mr. Angus L. Macdonald, after Queen's University authorities had stated that Professor Rogers had been given three months' leave of absence for this purpose.

Professor Rogers will confine his activities to preparing Nova Scotia's case and generally preparing the ground for the holding of the inquiry.

Massachusetts Druggists Seek To Retail Liquor

Demand Same Rights as Other Places Licensed To Do So

The druggists of Massachusetts today sought to stake their claims in the bonanza of the coming liquor traffic.

In addition to the tavern, the club, the hotel and the package store, Mr. Alonzo E. Yont, legislative counsel for the druggists, urged that the 2200 drug stores in the State be made eligible places for the sale of liquor.

Mr. Yont appeared before the legislative committee on legal affairs in its second day of public hearings on the liquor control law.

The liquor business, which Mr Yont indicated had been lucrative for the drug stores during prohibition will be wiped out unless the proposed liquor law is amended to permit the licensing of drug stores on the same basis as package stores, Mr. Yont asserted.

Mr. Yont insisted that drug store sales would not compete with package sales for, according to him, the druggists would sell only to their regular trade and a higher brand of liquor than could be procured elsewhere.

The druggists merely want to be restored to their pre-prohibition position, wherein they could sell liquor by the package without the necessity of a prescription, Mr. Yont said.

As a token of good faith, Mr. Yont said the druggists would submit to a double check, one requiring certification from the State Board of Pharmacy and the other operation under rigid regulation from the State Liquor Commission.

Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, president of the Massachusetts division of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, placed her organization on record as opposed to the "saloon or so-called tavern." She further recorded the determination of the organization to continue its efforts for temperance until appropriate legislation for the control of liquor has been passed.

Essentially the same position was taken by officials of the Massachusetts State Federation of Womens' Clubs. They claimed to represent not only their 65,000 members, but the opinion of all women throughout the State. They believe that to allow the tavern would be as bad as perpetuating the bootlegger.

All Or Nothing in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 10 (AP)—Druggists of Maine either want to be the sole purveyors of hard liquor "for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts" when repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment becomes effective on Dec. 5, and until the state prohibitory amendment is voted on, or want nothing to do with the distribution.

Opposed to Fascism, 13 Given 74 Years

ROME, Nov. 10 (AP)—A special tribunal sentenced 13 men, mostly from northern Italy, to a total of 74 years in prison today on conviction of belonging to a political party not sanctioned by law.

Bulgars 'Grow' Money To Pay Taxes as Grain Is Accepted for Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — State taxes may be paid in grain in Bulgaria as a result of a decision of the Ministerial Council here.

A peasant with wheat in his granaries may appear before the township clerk and get a document showing the amount of taxes he owes.

With that in his hand he hauls his wheat or corn or rye to the nearest agency of the State's Export Bureau and delivers it at a fixed price which is a little above the current market rate.

Against that he is given a receipt, which he presents to the township clerk and receives an official tax receipt.

A similar method of tax paying exists in Hungary also.

Frolicsome Beavers as Big as Bears Nibbled Grass of 40,000,000 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Beavers the size of a black bear were plentiful on the North American continent in the Pleistocene epoch of a million years ago. From this giant stature they ranged in size to that of a California ground squirrel or a muskrat. These beavers lived along lakes and ponds as do their ancestors of today. It is also possible that they may have lived on the plains.

Such is the conclusion reached by Mr. R. A. Stirton, curator of the museum of paleontology at the University of California, who has completed a three-year study of fossil beavers from the Tertiary and Pleistocene geologic ages.

Mr. Stirton studied 34 species of beavers, which range back into the Tertiary period of approximately 40,000,000 years ago. Of these 20 occur in North America. He states that a classification of the beaver family for the Tertiary age was derived from a study of the "cheek-teeth" or grinders. He divide beavers into two groups on the basis of the shape of the incisor teeth. In the first group, these teeth have a semiflat surface, such as is characteristic of the modern species, and in the other the teeth have a round or convex form. The giant beaver which existed only in North America, belonged to the latter.

In many ihstances, he says, there was a similarity in the forms found in Europe and North America, which indicates that there was an intermigration of mammalian faunas between the Old and New Worlds. It is also another link in the long chain of evidence forged by natural scientists to show that the two continents were connected at one time.

The Tertiary beavers, says Mr. Stirton, were probably less adapted for building dams than the present-day species. They were of a more delicate construction. As a consequence, he thinks it is likely that they burrowed into the banks of lakes and ponds and lived much after the manner of the modern muskrat. He says that their teeth were adapted to eating grass, which would have made it possible for them to live in the marshy regions of the plains.

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Things Present

When wets fight the saloon—that's news! Read the editorial, "Reinstating 'a Hell.' " The editorial following it, "City Has Stomach Ache," records an interesting sign of the times.

Today, the writer of our "Adventures in Home Making" column confesses all! Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Well, perhaps it is true: No one who goes into a hardware store knows what he wants. At least, the entertaining article in the northwest corner of the Home Forum page seems to establish this point.

Another Letter Puzzle awaits the puzzlers, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, Book Reviews and Literary News page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, the concluding article in the Leisure series, and the weekly World News Map.

Is everyone ready for the Progress Week? This newspaper will publish during the week of Nov. 20 a daily rotogravure supplement.

Cuban Loyal Troops Restore Order With Surrender of Rebels

HAVANA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Havana stepped off in a resolute march back to order and calm today after two of the worst days in the city's history in which Col. Fulgencio Batista's loyal soldiers put down a revolution that for a time shook the foundation of the present régime.

The casualty list totaled approximately 150 killed and uncounted wounded—reminders of the strife in which rebel troops and oppositionist civilian groups sought to restore former Provisional President de Cespedes to power.

Among the fatalities was the picturesque veteran rebel of the hills, Juan Blas Hernandez, who was killed in his first engagement within the city.

And, among the wounded, was at least one woman who with several others entered the Atares Castle with the rebels shortly before dawn yesterday, a few hours before Colonel Batista's loyal troops opened the devastating attack which resulted in the surrender of some 1500 revolters in what was regarded as a decisive blow at the revolutionary cause.

The defeated insurgents were lodged in Principe and Cabanas fortress. They faced court-martial. Street cars, buses, and taxis appeared again on the streets from which they were driven yesterday by gunfire. Activity in other lines of business was hesitatingly resumed.

Government authorities were confident that they had the situation well in hand, and it appeared that no foreign intervention was contemplated. The U. S. S. Wyoming steamed toward Havana, but she was expected to remain outside the harbor on her arrival early Saturday.

Refugee Fliers Reach Tampa

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 10 (AP)—Two Cuban fliers, who were rescued at sea while attempting to fly to this country after participating in the revolt against the Grau San Martin Government, were here today and immigration officials said they probably would be allowed to remain in the United States as political refugees.

The fliers, Lieut. Aristides de Aguero and Roman Hernandez, came here from Baco Grande where they were brought by the steamer Western Sword following the sea rescue.

British Shipbreakers Get Large Tonnage in Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The demand by the shipbreakers for vessels still exceeds the supply. In one week recently the tonnage of British owned ships amounted to some 50,000 tons, while nearly concluded negotiations were likely to add another 30,000 tons.

Thirteen vessels went to shipbreakers in Great Britain, Holland, Italy and Japan.

Bankrupt Cities' Plight Charged To Tax-Slackers

Six Big Organizations Consider Municipal Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 9—Wilful tax slackers were characterized as wreckers of their communities in time of need at the opening session today of the National Conference on Government here today.

The procedure of the Public Works administration was declared to be so hedged about with legal restrictions that cities most urgently needing federal aid are unable to obtain it.

Warning was served that American local Government may become unable to operate for lack of sustenance.

The first certificate of merit awarded by the 18-month-old governmental research association was given to two quiet young college graduates—Mr. H. C. Loeffler and Mr. S. S. Sheppard—for a report which caused a $23,500,000 Boston public building program to be cut to $10,000,000.

These were highlights of a gathering at which six national organizations of students of municipal government are joining here to study ways and means by which to help national recovery.

Mr. Thomas H. Reed of Ann Arbor, professor of political science at the University of Michigan and chairman of the Committee on Citizens' Councils for Constructive Economy of the National Municipal League, voiced strong criticism of tax slackers.

Laws Make It Easy

"While the federal penitentiary yawns for income tax dodgers, the payment of taxes on property, from which all our local Governments are chiefly supported, has become largely optional since the depression" he said. "The time has come to call a halt on thoughtless legislation which, in protecting the poor home-owner whom everyone wants to protect, makes slacking easy.

"It is a mistake to assume that those who cannot pay are responsible for all or even most of our unpaid property taxes. They are, it is true, the great numerical majority of delinquents, but for the most part they are small taxpayers, and in the average community they owe but a minor part of the unpaid total.

"Most of the larger defaulters are able to pay, but they are forcing schools to cut out valuable courses of instruction, shorten the terms and sometimes close. They have closed public libraries or brought them to poverty. They have cut police and fire protection to a dangerous minimum, and where the essential services of local government are still carried on, the tax-striker and tax-slacker have put the burden too heavily on the shoulders of underpaid or unpaid teachers, policemen and firemen."

Makes It Impossible

Mr. Paul V. Betters of Chicago, who was appointed by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as liaison officer between the Public Works Administration and the cities, recalled that under the present law, a city must contribute 70 per cent to obtain a 30 per cent gift of aid from the Government.

"Yet," he said, "many municipalities with the most serious unemployment problems — particularly such larger ones as Chicago — cannot incur additional debt and issue bonds in order to participate in the Government's building program. Their tax delinquencies are enormous, defaults are under way, teachers, police and firemen are unpaid, and property taxes are so high that any increase will lead to disaster. Therefore, they are left out in the cold.

"The fact must be faced that these centers of distress are not being reached by the $3,300,000,000 Works program."

Mr. Betters urged that the Public Works Administration allot at least $400,000,000 to the Federal Relief Administration, to be distributed without the present 30-per-cent-70-per-cent restrictions to states and through the states to certain municipalities, "for needed and socially useful work relief projects."

"There are nearly 3,000,000 persons now on relief, working one or two days a week for bare sustenance. These should be put to work on needed undertakings which the cities cannot finance—there are thousands of such desirable jobs waiting—and paid a decent living wage for a standard 30-hour week, so that they do not feel they are merely objects of charity."

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Japan Society Gets Beautiful Garden For Autumn Exhibit

Scenes for meditation in a garden of Japan have arrived in Boston, in 15 large packing cases shipped from Tokyo to the Japan Society of Boston. The contents of these cases, including a tea-house, a water mill, gates and fences, bridges and stepping stones, have been sent by the president of Yamanaka & Company for an exhibit which the Massachusetts Horticultural Society requested of the Japan Society, for the autumn show, from Nov. 23-26, inclusive. Mr. S. Yamanaka, whose garden in Osaka is the source from which sprang the inspiration for this unusual exhibit, has sent along with the packing cases some exquisite water color drawings as illustrations of how the equipment should be set up.

The design to be followed is traditionally Japanese, based on the ancient philosophy of drawing whoever enters into direct communication with nature, rather than offering a display of flowers or trees. In the famous garden at Sakai, Rikyu so arranged his scenery that not until one stooped to drink from a fountain did one obtain an open view of the sea beyond, thus being suddenly awakened to the vastness of the ocean compared with the small dipper of water, and the corresponding relation of the great universe to the humble spectator himself.

From time immemorial the Japanese have turned to nature for thought in every art, in water color and weaving, carving and embroidery, architecture and gardening.

A garden to fulfill its purpose must carry out on a smaller scale the general design of the surrounding countryside; it must reproduce the local moorland, or pine groves, or streams; the bamboo bridge, or mill stream, the tumbling waterfall; the rolling plain, the still pond, the river "stretching far"; the shore where "against the heron's slender legs the little ripples break"; or the lofty, snow-tipped mountains. In short it must be the ideal setting for reflection and contemplation.

Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson are lending priceless, dwarf evergreen shrubs which they obtained while in the Embassy at Tokyo; and they as well as other members of the Japan Society, and the Gardner Museum, are to furnish chrysanthemums from their own estates, to be fitted into the garden in the Japanese manner.

The committee in whose hands the exhibit rests consists of garden experts from the Anderson estate, Mr. Harinuchi Yatsuhashi, and Mr. Kojiro Tomita, curator of Oriental art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Coakley Petitions For Readmission To Law Practice

A petition of readmission to the Massachusetts Bar of Daniel H. Coakley, disbarred lawyer, was being heard today before Judge Fred T. Field in an equity session of the Suffolk Superior Court. The petition was read personally by Mr. Coakley, whose actions followed the refusal earlier today of Judge Edward P. Pierce to hear the reinstatement petition of Mr. Coakley.

Appearing in behalf of the Boston Bar Association were Mr. Robert G. Dodge, president and Mr. Herbert Parker, who are opposing the petition in behalf of the association.

The action of Mr. Coakley, who was disbarred from court practice in the state in 1922, comes almost simultaneously with the annual report of the Boston Bar Association in which the association takes issue with professional misconduct of lawyers.

Crime Commission Denies Conclusions

The special state crime commission in a signed statement today declared all stories and accounts of the prospective findings of the commission are wholly unauthorized and purely guesswork. The statement said neither the commission nor any member of it has made any announcement or statement of the findings or conclusions of that body.

"In fairness to persons mentioned in an article in a Boston morning newspaper and in other reports, the commission feels that it ought to be said that in many material respects the various published reports are contrary to fact. It is and has been the attitude of the commission that it is not equipped and is not expected to make findings with respect to individuals. When the commission has completed its study of the evidence before it and has finished its report the public will be fully informed of its findings and recommendations," the statement read.

The announcement was signed by Mr. Frank L. Simpson, chairman, Mr. Daniel J. Lyne and Mr. Charles H. Cole.

Bankers Dropped Millions in Great Film Speculation

Fox Fiasco Said to Have Cost Chase Bank $20,000,000 Loss

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Bankers and brokerage houses were once more shown to be the principal beneficiaries in the reign of company mergers which led up to the 1929 stock market debacle of 1929, in continuing testimony before the Senate Banking Committee today.

Evidence today dealt with the rise of a Hollywood venture in motion picture stocks at a time when the sound film was just coming into prominence. The principal witness was Mr. Harley L. Clarke, Chicago public utility man, who with the aid of Wall Street friends, organized the General Theaters Equipment Corporation.

Ultimately the Hollywood venture collapsed, although this fact anticipates the detailed testimony put before the committee, and the Chase National Bank was let in for losses of many millions of dollars which it had poured into syndicates dealing in General Theaters Equipment, and the Fox films.

Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, started well back at the beginning in 1925 today as he raked over the history of the start of the General Theaters Corporation. In that year Mr. Clarke was president of the International Projector Corporation, a motion picture manufacturing outfit which had just appeared from the acquisition of the Acme Motion Picture Company and other equipment concerns. The bankers who helped finance this first merger made a valuable killing from the undertaking.

Four in the Deal

The financing group numbered four participants: Pynchon & Co., the Sharmar Corporation—personal corporation of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, head of the Chase National Bank; West & Co. and W. S. Hammond & Co. When the projector company was formed, the four banking groups took its 25,000 shares of preferred stock at $90 a share, with three shares each of common stock thrown in with each share of preferred. They thereupon sold the same preferred shares to the public at $100 a share giving each purchaser only one share of common instead of three.

This left the bankers in the first venture with the profit of $10 a share on the preferred, or around $250,000 plus a balance of 50,000 shares of common stock, which at a latter point was quoted as high as $28 on the New York Curb, at which time their profit would have been $1,400,000; or a total potential profit of $1,650,000, on an operation which required only about $2,250,000 underwriting.

Meanwhile, Mr. Clarke had formed a "trading account" in the new stock, with the coöperation of Mr. Murray W. Dodge, a Chase official and a third member. Mr. Clarke said the trading account bought and sold stock in order to keep up its price. If the stock started to slump, the account rushed in and made purchases till its price rose; then when the public had been drawn into the rising market, the trading account sold. The account turned out to be a good thing, Mr. Clarke explained, and brought a $46,000 profit to each of its three members. However, Mr. Clarke exclaimed that he was not interested in its operation.

Shy of Stock Market

"I never looked at the stock markets, paid no attention to them, and did not know how the stock stood," he asserted.

The next step was the formation of the General Theaters Equipment Corporation, formed July, 1929. Here, again, the insiders made a very good thing out of the gradually expanding financial edifice, reared in the mushroom days just before the great crash.

The stock of the Projector Corporation had previously been split up 5 to 1, because of its alleged high earning power, though subsequent examination of Mr. Clarke indicated that the latter was largely a myth. In August 1929, the new and bigger company was announced, to be called the General Theaters Equipment Corporation, and stockholders were offered 1¼ shares in the new company for every one share of International Projector Company, which they turned in. Some 800,000 shares of the latter were thus transferred, including 600,000 shares owned by Mr. Clarke himself.

Then 60 or 90 days later—Mr. Clarke couldn't be sure which—the original offer of 1¼ for 1 was quickly withdrawn, and a straight share-for-share basis was substituted. Testimony showed that 200,000 shares of Projector common stock held by the public was exchanged on this lesser ratio, by owners who were too late for the better rate, which Mr. Clarke however had secured for himself.

"But who caused this original offer to be withdrawn?" demanded Mr. Pecora.

Fair Enough, He Says

"I think I did," said Mr. Clarke.

"Well, was this fair to your stockholders?"

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Clarke, "they had the same opportunity as I did. You see by the time we withdrew the offer we had acquired control and we didn't need any more stock—they could have held the old stock if they had wished."

General Theaters Equipment, along with kindred groups, organized and pyramided by Mr. Clarke with the aid of Wall Street methods and financing, then proceeded on its speculator course, into the ramifications of which the committee was to explore in its afternoon session.

Ultimately, the banking group led by Mr. Wiggin, Murray Dodge and others gained control of Fox Films, but it was a costly process and the stock collapse brought a loss that has been estimated at $20,000,000, with the subsequent failure of Pynchon & Co. The first General Theaters Equipment stock issue was 300,000 shares in 1929 floated by a syndicate headed by Pynchon & Co. The syndicate paid $32 a share for the stock.

In May, 1930, there was a 430,000 share stock issue by a syndicate which paid $48 a share for the securities. It also was headed by Pynchon & Co. The pyramid of finance was capped with a $30,000,000 bond issue in April, 1930. The bonds were offered at 99½ and dropped to 40 the same year, as the pyramid crumbled.

NRA to Give Work To Infirm Jobless

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10 (AP)—A new regulation under which industries operating under permanent codes which make no provision for employment of infirm, subnormal or defective workers may employ such persons was revealed today to the state recovery board by officials in Washington.

The letter outlining the new regulation was in response to a plea in which it was urged by New Hampshire officials that provision be made for workers under this classification. New Hampshire's plea, it was said, was in behalf of subnormal workers in all sections of the country.

One of the developments of the code regulation was found to be that older workers and some who were subnormal were being replaced in factories of the State because they could not earn the minimum wage which must be paid. The new regulation provides that less than minimum wages may be given a worker subnormal, old or infirm if he agrees to accept it, and if the State Labor Commissioner approves each application. The State Recovery Board said this ruling would tend to relieve aid lists in many places.

New Victors Take Horse Show Trophies, Saving Them From Permanent Capture

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Two of the most cherished trophies of the National Horse Show, threatened with permanent capture, were rescued yesterday for at least one more exhibition. The first of these is the Westchester challenge cup, presented by Mr. H. E. Manville for teams of three jumpers owned by the same exhibitor. It was saved from permanent capture by the Irish Free State team, winners for the past two years, by the trio of jumpers from the Canadian Army team—Spats, Red Plume and Roxana, with the Irish team second and fourth in the competition.

Then the John R. Townsend Challenge Cup for hunters, presented by Mrs. J. V. S. Bloodgood and to be won three times, with Mrs. John Vernou Bouvier 3d anad Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel each having two legs on the trophy and needing only one more, was won by Mrs. John Hay Whitney, of Upperville, Va., with the Grey Knight, Mrs. Gimtel's Trolly being second. Danseuse, the leader of Mrs. Bouvier was disqualified for repeated refusals, though a favorite on account of a victory over the Grey Knight on Wednesday. This is the first victory for Mrs. Whitney in the event.

Another cherished trophy, the Killearn Farm cup, presented in 1929 by Mr. Alfred B. MacLey and won twice by Melbourne Swell, when he was the property of Mr. John R. Thompson Jr., of Lake Forest, Ill., was won once more by the same horse, for Dicksfield Farm, Gurnee, Ill. Cassilis Mighty Mite, last year's winner, was in the competition, but had to yield second place to a newcomer, Cornet, exhibited by Mr. Adrian Van Sinderon, one of the directors of the show, from his Glenholme Farm, at Washington, Conn.

Another repeat victory went to My Golden Dawn, a five-gaited saddle mare, who won in her class from a strong field just as she did in 1932. Then she had been brought East from the Dixiania Farm, Lexington, Ky., for the first time, but now the exhibitor was Mrs. Jane Gordon Fletcher, of Willisbrook Farm, Malvern, Penna.

Entfestigt, ja sogar entmilitarisiert liegt Deutschlands Grenze einer Mauer aus Stahl und Eisen gegenüber

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

German Map Used in Election Campaign

One of the self-explanatory posters that is expected to help pile up an impressive majority for Herr Hitler's policy toward the League of Nations in Sunday's polling. The map shows the Reich surrounded by armed neighbors. The German type above reads: "Deprived of fortifications and demilitarized, Germany's frontiers face a wall of steel and iron." Explanations in the top left-hand corner, reading down, are as follows: Unfortified zone. Without coastal fortifications. Foreign fortifications with artillery. German fortifications without artillery. German defenses with light artillery. Foreign fortified positions. German positions without fortifications. A solid black section, excluding all demilitarized zones, is labeled German Reich. Around this is a broad cincture of demilitarized zones, beyond which are Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, with guns pointed toward Germany in thick masses on the French and Belgian side, and also, on the east, in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

New Economic Order Favored by Bishops

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 10 (AP)—A new economic order with equitable distribution of wealth and security for the unemployed and aged was advocated yesterday by the Episcopal House of Bishops. "No re-establishment of the old economic order will suffice," the letter stated.

It also declared that although rehabilitation of agriculture and industry are urgently important, "spiritual recovery must be made coincident with economic recovery." The bishops called for a renewed emphasis on temperance.

"One vital issue faces us at this moment, the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment. It calls for renewed emphasis upon the value of temperance. Such a period of chance as that upon which we are entering will lay upon us the demand for self-control and the exercise of vigilance that unrestricted traffic in liquor shall not become a menace to our people."

Hitler Says Germany Must Have Equality

(Continued from Page 1)

treaty negotiation, but only as equals.

"I do not intrude upon private society unless I am treated as an equal; similarly, I will not have this nation treated as a shoe-shiner.

"Either you give us equality or you will never see us.

"I do not need your vote, for I am firmly in the saddle," declared Herr Hitler, asking for the indorsement of the plebiscite by which the nation is asked to approve the Government's policy and also for the National Socialist Reichstag ballot. "But you yourselves need the vote if you want to be true to yourselves.

"Before the world, you and I want to show we demand being treated differently.

"We will not have Germany ruined for the sake of the existence of some organization or other—the workers' solidarity is a sham because the international clique is setting one people against another.

"I was inspired to undertake my fight for Germany's liberation because I had boundless faith in the equality of the German people.

"My program combined Nationalism with Socialism, because such a combination alone could save Germany.

"It was not the intellectuals upon whom I depended but upon the two classes I knew best—the workers and the farmers."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Ely Considers Bank Plan

Mr. Arthur Guy, State Bank Commissioner, today made another effort to speed assistance to depositors of closed banks. He conferred with the Governor and urged that legislation be drawn to permit closed banks to borrow up to 50 per cent on their assets instead of 25 per cent as now legalized. The Governor took the proposal under consideration.

* * *

Red Cross Drive to Start

The Governor today issued a plea for support of the Red Cross in its attack on the "greatest disaster of modern times—unemployment." He designated Nov. 11 to Nov. 30 as the official period for all persons to join the Red Cross in its drive to get food, clothing and other relief for the needy.

* * *

Conry vs. Hultman, Yet Again

The pyrotechnics of Traffic Commissioner Conry's lyric pen were futile against the determined Police Commissioner Hultman, who has finally ousted Mr. Conry from police headquarters. After a three years' siege, Mr. Conry, poetry and all, has been moved to Young's Hotel, where the muse of poetry will have vast regions of empsiness in which to frisk about.

* * *

Wiseacres see in this development the first signs of the disintegration of the Curley administration—the first frost before the blizzard of Mr. Mansfield's arrival in City Hall.

* * *

Police Coördinated

Meanwhile, the Police Commissioner has been tending to his knitting, and has whipped into shape a plan for coördinating the police facilities of 39 cities and towns in metropolitan Boston.

* * *

Intercommunication by teletype and police radio will make it possible to throw a cordon of police onto every road and bridge around Boston within a very few minutes after a crime is reported.

* * *

Take Fences Down

Crime, like groundwater, is no respecter of political boundaries. And often, this town or that has traced the threads of crime to its borders and has come to stop there, at the limits of its jurisdiction.

* * *

So mutual detective work, exchange of information and quick cooperation will cause gangsters who fly for safety, to find themselves going from the frying pan directly into the fire.

To End Jury Fixing

While the police commissioner occupied himself with capture of criminals, the crime commission up at the State House was working to eliminate one of the causes of the crime wave—the undermining of justice by jury fixing.

* * *

The commission members reviewed yesterday evidence of alleged irregularities in the Costello jury, and from the recent proceedings for the disbarment of Lawyer Berkwitz. Their reported attitude promises quick and decisive action from the commission, in recommending legislation to checkmate the wholesale jury fixing which has been proved to be undermining legal retribution to the gangster.

Boston Stores to Stay Open

A canvass of Boston retail stores by the Retail Trade Board as to their plans tomorrow, Armistice Day, shows that a large number of representative stores will be open. These stores will observe the customary two-minute silence at 11 a. m., as is done in other large cities throughout the country.

From Magicians to Tap-Dancers Harvard Offers Its Entertainers

Harvard students have turned professional lecturers and entertainers to earn their way through college in the latest wrinkle announced by the Harvard Employment Bureau.

Magician, ventriloquist, tap dancer, puppeteer, chalk talker and harmonica player are but a few of the vocations chosen by members on Entertainment Service. With headquarters established in University Hall the students announce they are prepared to furnish complete evenings of entertainment for all types of organizations and gatherings consisting of an hour or two of fun, followed by dancing with music supplied by one of the student orchestras.

Curtis Beach and his marionettes are ready for curtain calls at any time with a list of programs for either children or adults. His miniature stage is fitted with charming scenery and lighting effects. Music is furnished, too. Mickey and Minnie Mouse are favorites with adults while Rip Van Winkle," "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp," and Little Red Ridinghood please the kiddies. Since entering Harvard, more than 15,000 persons have been entertained at 200 performances.

Henry W. Syer and George J. Wheeler are the magicians. Syer specializes in the card "magic" of the East and takes an audience on a "World's Journey by Magic," while Wheeler performs sleight of hand.

Charles H. Whitaker, lecturer, entered Russia in mid-winter, 1932, as a sailor on an American freighter. The ship was frozen in arctic ice for days and the crew brought into Leningrad by an ice-breaker. Studies were made of the lower classes unencumbered by Soviet guides, and Whitaker saw at first-hand the Soviet workmen's quarters and theaters, and ate their food.

Carl Hicks was one of three Detroit students who sailed on a voyage of good will to Australia and the South Seas.

Douglas L. Oliver as a Boy Scout accompanied the Martin Johnsons on one of their expeditions to East Africa.

Edmund Delaney traveled in Europe and Central America. He is well informed on the political and economic situations in the countries he visited.

The Harvard Glee Club is, of course, widely known in music circles and four of its members have formed a quartet. They call themselves the "Rinehart Male Quartette." Rinehart was a famous Harvard man, class of "umpty-eight," who had no friends. He became lonesome when night after night he listened to classmates being hailed to bedroom windows by their pals. Finally he could stand it no longer so each night he would stand in the court, twist his tongue around his teeth, and yell loudly for "Rein——hart."

Ned Marshall directs the only organized college orchestra in Cambridge. He has played with the same colleagues for the last two years at clubs, fraternities, schools and homes near Boston.

LaGuardia's Career Marked By Leadership in Social Reform

Embraced and Fought for Many Liberal Causes Which Are Only Now Becoming Popular as Phases of Recovery Program

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the man who has come to embody the issue in New York City that made for a political revolution in its mayoral election on Tuesday—genuine, nonpartisan municipal government—is a familiar figure in the field of American social reform.

As a bold minority spokesman in Congress, he was the author of the anti-injunction bills which abolished the "yellow-dog" contract. Always he was in the forefront of the fight for old-age pensions, for national unemployment insurance, for a federal employment bureau, for the five-day week, for employers' liability laws, for the "lame duck" amendment and for the development of Muscle Shoals, and against public utility monopolies.

He dared to speak for the law of the land when the New York State Legislature invalidated the election of Socialists to its membership. His dislike for social injustices made him a leader in the movement against child labor, for farm relief, for amendment of the bankruptcy laws, for an honest federal bench, against the bread trust and the excessive prices of the packers' trust, against the sales tax.

This established him as among the first to stand for some of the chief features of the federal program that now blankets the nation under the Roosevelt recovery policies, and the pressure of his campaign in the hardest-fought mayoralty contest in a generation did not keep him from appearing before retail employer and labor groups to urge collaboraton with the National Recovery Administration.

Ostensibly a Republican but completely independent of party dictation, Major LaGuardia is one of the most colorful figures in the American political scene. He is the composite of a fighting mayor, and Marie Fisher LaGuardia, his wife and one-time secretary, is always by his side. She is his indispensable assistant in the most practical meaning of the term—an office aide nonpareil who has grown up with his career from the days when he was an unknown lawyer in downtown Manhattan looking for a foothold on the ladder of public life.

Major LaGuardia's battle for liberal causes before such causes had won popular sympathy and approval long ago put his name well at the top of the list of progressive leaders as a good rough-and-tumble debater and a man of great personal courage and sincerity.

The New York mayoralty campaigns of 1929 and 1933 showed the breadth and seriousness of his comprehension of municipal affairs. After 16 uninterrupted years of Tammany rule, his proposal to do something intelligent, competent and honest for the nation's great city on the premise that municipal government exists for the service of the people became the matter of chief moment in the campaign.

The preparing time for his appearance today in the forefront of the drive to redeem government in America's big cities from the corruptive influences of machine rule began almost 52 years ago on the east side of Manhattan, where he was born the child of Italian immigrants. The family became almost itinerant, for the elder LaGuardia was a musician and got the post of bandmaster in the regular army, following the regiment from post to post in the middle West and the far West. The son attended public schools and sometimes taught himself.

He was thrown on his own resources by the passing of his father and returned to New York resolved to study law. Then at 19, by his genius for learning foreign tongues and flair for getting appointments, he became consular agent in Budapest, whence he was moved to Trieste, then to Fiume, and then, that he might get on with his law studies, he returned to New York as an interpreter at Ellis Island.

He received his law degree at New York University in 1910, and there followed five years of law practice, two years as a deputy in the office of the New York Attorney-General, and then election to Congress. America's entrance into the World War was imminent and the young Representative from New York qualified himself for the aviation service. He led a squadron over the Italian front, was decorated for valor and established an army record as the worst dressed major in the American Expeditionary Forces.

After the armistice he resigned his commission and returned to his seat in Congress, loathing the institution of war and offering resolutions that called for its international renunciation and disarmament.

In 1929 he was the Fusion candidate for Mayor of New York and was the first to move to explode the James J. Walker myth with a picture of Tammany Hall domination of city affairs. He was buried under the organization avalanche of votes, but the state legislature ordered an investigation of government in the Tammany-ruled city and the LaGuardia indictment was confirmed, virtually charge by charge.

He is tasting today the full fruit of the educational work done in that highly discouraging campaign.

Nobel Awards in Physics For Two Years Announced

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10 (AP)—In addition to the annual prize for literature given to the Russian author, Ivan Alexeyevich Bunin, two other Nobel prize awards were made yesterday.

The 1933 award in physics was divided between Paul A. M. Dirac, Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge University, England, and Prof. Erwin Schroedinger of Austria, for their work in connection with the atomic theory.

The 1932 physics prize was awarded to Prof. Werner Heisenberg of Leipzig, Germany, for his work on a theory of the mechanics of quantities, application of which led to the discovery of alotrophic forms of hydrogen.

Flour Output Off

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Production in leading domestic milling centers in October aggregated 5,326,905 barrels, compared with 6,199,179 barrels in the same month last year, General Mills, Inc., reports.

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Liberal Liquor Imports to Stop Excessive Prices

Medicinal Supply Allowed by Government—Control Policy Indicated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Liberalization of the ban on liquor imports for medicinal purposes was the first formal step taken by the Administration in the formulation of its program for a gradual adjustment of the country to prohibition repeal.

Action was taken late yesterday at the first meeting between the Presidential and the Interdepartmental Committee, which has been set up to study the Administration's liquor control policy. After two hours of debate conferees found several phases of the vastly complex problem beginning to clear up, but the only decision actually reached was on the imports embargo.

The step was in conformity with the one policy which already has general agreement. That is to keep liquor prices from going to the point where they will encourage bootlegging and thereby perpetuate the very evils which repeal was supposed to cure.

Dr. James M. Doran, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, has been advocating authorization of more imports since before President Roosevelt placed the embargo. His position is that medicinal liquor prices have already soared out of all reason in anticipation of high repeal prices.

President Roosevelt is left in somewhat of a dilemma. On the one hand, the embargo on liquor imports is a powerful weapon against France in any future war debt negotiations, and has bargaining potentialities which his advisers might not be willing to give up lightly. On the other hand, the Administration, after backing repeal on the ground that it will do away with the evils of prohibition, cannot afford to have high liquor prices accompanied by wholesale rumrunning saddled on its back.

The decision, therefore, is to let in a quantity of liquor presumably sufficient to meet all medicinal requirements under the unlimited prescription law and keep the price at a reasonable level, without, however, permitting the collection of large reserve stores for use after repeal becomes effective. The figure decided upon was 250,000 gallons per month.

Meanwhile conversations at the conference took certain definite trends which were widely expected to result in the following decision:

An indefinite application of the Smoot-Hawley tariff rates on imported liquors.

A fixed limit on the amount of imports primarily to protect the domestic industry, and possibly able to discourage consumption of hard liquors. It is being debated whether the Administration should seek to make the United States a beer and wine drinking country.

Liberality in licensing distillers and dealers by the Federal Government.

No general amnesty for prisoners convicted of violations of the Eighteenth Amendment. This is on the assumption that petty violators have either not been convicted or have already been released.

On the other hand no further prosecutions under the Eighteenth Amendment except in flagrant cases.

What Hoover Really Said on Prohibition

By the Associated Press

Washington

WORDS written by Mr. Herbert Hoover in 1928 as a tribute to prohibition became a vehicle for derision by its foes as the repeal wave swept on.

"The noble experiment" was the term of irony derived by wets from the sentiment expressed by Mr. Hoover in a letter to Senator Borah.

Before long, it seemed to be forgotten that those were not the actual Hoover words.

What happened was that Senator Borah addressed letters to candidates for the Republican nomination asking their liquor views.

In his reply, Hoover promised vigorous and sincere enforcement of the law, adding:

"Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively."

United States Awaits Recognition of Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

little more than a joint exchange of statements between the American and Russian Governments is contemplated.

But every word of these declarations carries much meaning, and in the background must be broad or potential agreement on a multiplicity of points, including the propaganda issue, possibility of facilitating trade, ultimate disposition of respective financial claims, public and private, and the question of dumping. While specific language covering all these topics would be a matter of considerable difficulty, tacit understanding at least must prevail before even a simple exchange of recognition statements can be successfully launched.

Early Accord Expected

President Roosevelt's bi-weekly press conference, at which the Soviet Foreign Commissar is expected to be the guest, falls at 4 p. m. today, and it is generally expected that recognition will be announced at that time. But many details are involved, and a further postponement is by no means impossible.

The chief non-White House feature of the Russian visit came last night at the Turkish Ambassador's dinner. This affair, which Ahmet Muhtar Pasha conducted with Oriental splendor, emphasized the close alliance between Russia and Turkey. Muhtar Pasha was at one time Turkish Foreign Minister, and at another Ambassador to Russia, so he is an old acquaintance of Mr. Litvinoff. Various diplomatic and political dignitaries were in attendance, and Mr. Litvinoff played his unconventional rôle faithfully by leaving before the senior Ambassador there did, in alarming violation of the staff code of etiquette, which the ancient régime—but not the Soviet—observes.

Ecuador 'Recognizes' Russia

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 10—Congress by a majority of 17 votes yesterday approved a recommendation of the Foreign Office to recognize the Soviet Government of Russia.

Illinois Grain Elevators Closed for Farm Holidays

MORRIS, Ill., Nov. 10 (AP)—Fifteen grain companies in Grundy County closed their elevators yesterday at the request of the Farm Holiday Association.

Local committees of the Association asked the elevator companies to refuse to accept grain "until conditions are changed for the farmer."

Old Type Saloon Is Barred Under New York Ruling

Control Board Also Bans Distiller and Brewer From Any Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The old type saloon with swinging doors and the interior of its premises screened from public view by frosted, colored, or otherwise opaque glass; chain liquor stores; and retail sale of alcoholic beverages on credit are banned under the regulations of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board made public today.

The regulations will go into effect when the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment becomes effective and continue until April 1, 1934, when the liquor control program to be adopted by the next state Legislature becomes effective.

The objective of the board in formulating the program was to secure the temperate use of spirituous liquors, meet the social needs of the various populations throughout the State, and, at the same time, put bootleggers, racketeers and speakeasy proprietors out of business, Mr Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman, explained in a memorandum to Governor Herbert H. Lehman, transmitting the regulations.

The regulations were drawn up after the board conferred with persons who have made a study of conditions and are vitally interested in solving the problems which will follow repeal and had also heard the views of hotel and restaurant associations, reviewed plans for liquor control in other countries and laws adopted by other states, the memorandum said.

Fingerprinting All Employees

Drinking at bars is prohibited by the regulations and persons with criminal records are banned from employment in any liquor-selling establishments. Finger prints and photographs of all employees in distilleries must be filed with the state board at Albany.

Retail stores for consumption of liquor on the premises may not be located within 200 feet of a building occupied exclusively as a school, church, synagogue or other place of worship, except in cases where a bona fide hotel, restaurant or club has occupied the site continuously for two years prior to April 1, 1933.

Liquor or wines may be sold for consumption on the premises only in bona fide hotels, restaurants, clubs, railroad cars or vehicles, and must be served at tables where food is supplied. So-called "clubs," organized to deal in alcoholic beverages, cannot obtain licenses.

Minors, under the age of 18 years, intoxicated persons, and habitual drunkards are barred from obtaining liquor or wine in places licensed for on-premises consumption.

Liquors and wines for on-premises consumption may be sold only after 2 p. m. on Sunday and after 8 a. m. on other days; the sale is banned between 3 a. m. and 8 a. m., every day except Sunday.

No Sales on Sunday

Sales of liquor and wines for off-premises consumption are banned entirely on Sunday, and permitted on other days only between 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. except on Saturday, when the closing hour is set at 10 p. m.

On any day of a general, special or primary election, the sale of liquor either for off premises or on premises consumption is banned from 3 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Community of interests among distillers and other branches of the liquor trade is discouraged by provisions prohibiting distillers from acquiring, an interest, "directly or indirectly" in any premises where liquors, wines, or beer are manufactured or sold at wholesale or retail, or in any business devoted wholly or partially to the manufacture or sale of liquors, wines or beer, at wholesale or retail, by stock ownership, interlocking directors, mortgage or lien on any personal or real property, or by any other means." They are prohibited also from making loans to any persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquors, wines, or beers at wholesale or retail.

Similarly, provisions prohibit retail licensees for off-premises consumption and those for on-premises consumption from making loans to or becoming affiliated with persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquors, wines or beer at wholesale or retail.

Distillers' Hands Off

Distillers are prohibited from furnishing any exterior or interior signs, either printed, painted, electric or otherwise, to any licensee.

Signs of any kind, printed, painted or electric, advertising any brand of liquors or wines are banned from the interiors and exteriors of premises in which alcoholic drinks are sold either for off-premises or on-premises consumption.

Only one wholesaler's license may be granted to any individual, copartnership, corporation, society or joint stock company to sell liquors or wines at wholesale.

Proprietary interests in the retail sale of liquor are similarly restricted by a provision prohibiting more than one license to be granted to any individual, copartnership, corporation, society or joint stock company to sell liquors and wines at retail for off-premises consumption.

Restaurants licensed to sell liquors and wines for on premises consumption are expressly prohibited from using any screen, blind, curtain, article or thing covering any part of any window which would prevent a clear and full view into the interior of the premises from the sidewalk at all times.

Swinging entrance doors, boxes, stalls, partitions or obstructions which would prevent a full view of the entire room by every person in it, passageways or openings between the licensed premises and any other room or place in the building or any adjoining or abutting premises are expressly banned.

All glass in any window or door on the licensed premises must be clear and use of opaque, colored, stained or frosted glass is prohibited.

U. S. to Limit Montevideo Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. At least the statement from the White House listed those subjects.

Peace plans are highly important, but the three weeks allotted to the conference will be far too short to formulate a treaty that all Latin-American nations would be willing to sign. Paraguay and Bolivia are still at war, and the Peruvian and Colombian dispute over Leticia has not been finally adjusted.

International law, uniform legislation, intellectual coöperation and women's political and civil rights are all vital subjects. Yet they cannot, by the widest stretch of imagination, outbalance the importance of trade. They are subjects for especially appointed committees, by the very technicality of their subject matter.

Transportation—air, water, highway, and railroad—deals either with tourist travel, or trade to be developed and are matters for various governments to consider in detail. However, the White House statement devoted nearly its entire length to this topic.

Referring to the competition American manufacturers were meeting with European merchants and citing as examples the greater time consumed in conveying of cargo from New York to Buenos Aires compared with the time from Europe to the same city, the statement suggested that the American delegation should give its attention to closer inter-American communications.

An Inter-American Highway, extending some 8750 miles connecting the Texas border with Santiago, Chile, was recommended. President Roosevelt was declared to be willing to ask the American Congress to expend $500,000 for a survey of the route. It was explained that if the highway was constructed of concrete one-third of America's present output would be used.

Expansion of Tourist Trade

That an inter-American highway would be of great value commercially is much to be doubted. The cost for transporting cargo would be too large. Still, as the statement explained, it could promote a better understanding between all nations, and whatever tourist trade resulted would be just that additional revenue for governments along route.

Somehow as was suggested the other day by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the sending of an American delegation to Montevideo, entails the spending of a large sum of money to obtain something of uncertain value. Now that commercial discussions have been virtually removed from the conference the Washington delegation becomes sort of a commission of good will. Just how this commission expects to get the friendly coöperation that six conferences, beginning in 1889, have failed to promote is something for time to show.

As the American delegation sails along the high seas bound for Montevideo it is not unlikely the thought will occur, are not the other Latin-American countries going to negotiate for bilateral treaties among themselves while we sit on the sidelines and watch. If the American delegation does not ponder over this idea it may be certain that American manufacturers will.

Official delegates announced by the White House are: Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, chairman; assistant to the chairman, Hugh S. Cumming Jr.

Delegates: Alexander W. Wendell, Ambassador to Argentina; J. Ruben Clark, Ambassador to Mexico; J. Butler Wright, Minister to Uruguay; Spruille Braden of New York and Miss Sophonisba P. Breckenridge of Kentucky.

Secretary-General—James Clement Dunn of the Department of State.

Adviser: Ernest H. Gruening, editor of The Nation.

Technical Advisers—Wallace McClure of the State Department; Alexander V. Dye, commercial attache at Buenos Aires; James C. Corliss of the Commerce Department.

Press Officer—Ulric Bell of Kentucky.

Secretariat—Secretary: Warren H. Kelchner of Pennsylvania; Assistant Secretaries: Hayward Gibbes Hill of Louisiana; Hartley Edward Howe of Massachusetts.

All in the Day's Work of Blind Light Tender

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Walter B. Kellam on His Daily Round

Left—The Lamplighter Negotiating the Rugged Walk Down the Bluffs. Center—Continuing His Journey After Refilling and Raising One of the Three Lamps. Right—Tapping His Way Along the Slippery Path.

Byrd's Autogiro Pilot Has Habit Of Landing Right

"We'll land on that spot down there!" said young Bill McCormick, autogiro pilot, to his passenger, Rear Admiral Byrd, one day a few weeks ago as they moved slowly over the big estates in the Main Line suburbs of Philadelphia.

"Are you sure you can do it?" asked Byrd.

"Sure!" replied McCormick—and proceeded to drop gently down upon the designated part of the Valley Forge Military Academy grounds.

William S. McCormick, to give him his full name, seems to have a habit of landing just where youngsters everywhere would like to follow him.

Back in 1929, when he was a junior in the Landsdowne (Penna.) High School he landed on the football team—while, at the same time, his elder brother, Joe, was teaching him to fly and land airplanes.

He was one of the first pilots in the United States to fly an autogiro and in 1932 he received the first Autogiro Transport Pilot License issued by the Department of Commerce. During the year before that, he flew an autogiro for the Steel Pier in Atlantic City during the summer and "barnstormed" through the South in the winter. Since that time he has been test pilot for the Kellett Autogiro Corporation of Philadelphia—a concern with which his brother is also connected, and for which he sails to England next week to consult with the inventor, Juan de Cierva.

Standing in his blue overalls by the Jacob Ruppert, he said casually—as if a couple of years in the Antarctic were merely incidental in the life of an autogiro pilot—"We're going to be kept pretty busy. I expect I shall be making altitude flights mostly, to get meteorological information and other things like that. If it's cold on the ground I guess it will be colder still up there! While we are sailing down there's plenty to do, too. I have to take everything apart to get ready for low temperature flying. For one thing, for instance, we shall have to put in flexible gas lines, to stand the cold.

"I suppose the trip up from Philadelphia last week-end," he added thoughtfully, "will be the last flying I shall do in America for a long time. When I come back there will be a lot more interesting things to talk about than there are now!"

Khyber Pass Closed By Indian Government

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Indian Government today ordered the famous Khyber Pass closed to outward traffic after the assassination three days ago of King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan. The Afghan frontier is quiet at present but the move was regarded as a precautionary measure.

Faithful Cliff Lamplighter Bows to Electric Beacons

Every Day for 28 Years Blind Tender Tapped Way Along Precipitous Path—Boatmen on Connecticut Laud His Work

Three electric beacons will flash Dec. 1 from the South Glastenbury bluffs overlooking the Connecticut River and the 28-year service of Mr. Walter B. Kellam, blind light tender, will come to an end. Thus the laconic news dispatch records the happening.

A path leading straight upward through a tangle of tree roots. A slippery, hazardous path that climbs at a dizzy angle up the corner of a towering bluff to a light that throws its gleam over the curving sweep of the Connecticut River. A path that calls for the use of all faculties of the climber even on a day when the ground is as dry and firm as the crisp blue of the sky overhead. One can imagine it when torrential rains turn it into a rivulet, or snow and ice multiply the hazards of pitch and twist.

On the edge of the bluff the light is burning. From the edge of the sandy cliff a rough ladder descends 100 feet to the wilderness of bushes and tufted hummocks that skirt the river. At one of the lights below Mr. Kellam is cleaning the lamp, having made the descent carrying his stick and a can of oil. Hesitatingly the reporter descends, clinging to the smooth cleats, clambering gingerly down the incline that calls for the use of all agility.

Takes Vocation Philosophically

Mr. Kellam straightens up as he hears the footsteps approaching. He smiles broadly at the question. "Story?" he repeats. "Hain't no story here. Been tendin' the lights for 28 years, that's all. Come down and trim the lamps and light 'em and then go home. Hain't no story in that."

From the beach where he stands the reporter glances up along the towering ladder that soars aloft from the atrocious tangle of stunted willows, sprawling alders and the harsh clumps of grass that break up the surface of sliding sand.

Mr. Kellam breathes through a lamp globe, polishes it, trims the wick and lights the lamp. He closes the lamp and hoists it to its place at the top of the tower to throw its gleam over the luminous ebony of the darkening river. From the direction of Hartford comes the hooting of a tug whistle. The echoes leap back from the high bluff and roll hollowly over the sweep of the river. Mr. Kellam lifts his head and listens briefly. Then turns away toward the other light. "I come down here every day and light them up. That's all there is to it. Hain't no story in that."

Easy to Sweep Snow

"Winter?" he repeats. "Snow? Ain't nothin' to that. I got a broom up there at the top of the bluff. Easy enough to sweep snow off the steps. I don't mind the snow and rain. It is bad when the ice storms come and the steps get covered with ice. It's right bad then. You've got to step mighty careful comin' down then."

Easy to imagine that precipitous walk sheathed in glaring slipperiness by the beating drive of a February sleet storm. But hard to imagine anyone safely navigating its treacherous length.

"Trouble? No, never had any trouble. Never had to turn back once. Every day? Yes, sir. Every day for 28 years except for a few times when the river froze over and the lights wan't needed."

Never Needed Substitute

Following his tapping stick he threads his way along the bush-fringed shore to the last lamp. "No, ain't never had to send anyone else in my place. Come down myself every day, that's my job, ain't nothin' out of the ordinary in that. Can't see where you're goin' to get any story here."

"What am I goin' to do when they turn on the electric lights? Plenty to do to home on the farm, I reckon. I'll work the farm with my brother—for a while anyway, Mebbe I'll try somethin' else if it happens along."

The last light soars aloft to its high place. Night peering over the horizon sees its reflections turning the shining water to indigo. The tugboat of Hartford hoots again and the echoes leap once more a little hollowly and lingeringly.

Mr. Kellam turns back to the ladder and starts the long climb to the top of the bluff, stick in hand, oil can swinging. "Yes, I'd like to get a copy of a story if you write it. But I can't see how in time you're goin' to git a story out of this. Ain't nothin' strange about it. Just tendin' the lights every day. Hain't no story in that."

Starts Homeward Journey

Gazing upward from the river's brink one sees him limned against the sky as he starts his homeward journey, two miles across broken country, rutted lanes, rough pasture land, stone walls and wire fences.

He moves along the horizon, a Connecticut Yankee, sturdy, independent. There is a dignity in his carriage and in his manner that forestalled any attempt of proffering aid even among the rough footing of the river's brink.

At the little farmhouse by the main road a motherly lady comes to the door. "Yes, indeed, I know Walter Kellam. He's a wonderful man. A wonderful man. The men on the river boats say that his lights are the best-tended along the whole river. He's been climbing up and down that bluff in all kinds of weather for 28 years. Ain't never missed a day, and never once fell in all his years of climbing and working. He's wonderful man."

Electricity to Run Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Complete electrification of Appleton Mills, at Anderson, at a total cost of $200,000 was announced with the awarding of a contract for the work to the Webb Electric Company of that city. It is expected that the project will be completed before Jan. 1.

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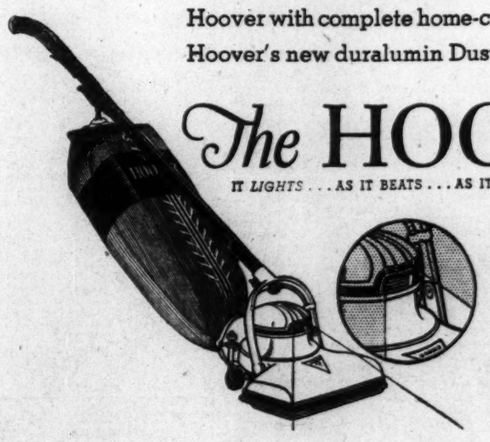
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Liquor Revealed Real Miscreant In Arson Cases

Owner of Burned Ice Houses 'Drinking' When Proposal Was Made

Lawless liquor in the rôle of a vicious breeder of crime again has been punished, even if inadequately, before the bar of justice in Massachusetts.

This time it was involved in an arson case tried in the Superior Criminal Court at Cambridge, Mass., before Judge Walter L. Collins, when four men charged with burning two ice houses at Waltham, Mass., received jail sentences.

Charged with being an accessory before the fact the owner of the burned buildings was allowed his freedom. Approximately $9000 insurance received by the ice house owner following the fire has been repaid to the insurance companies.

Mr. Warren L. Bishop, District Attorney, entered a nol prosse against the latter, declaring that he had "lived a life of terror for months and had been punished enough."

Liquor at the Bottom

The whole case whittles down to liquor as the underlying cause of the original crime and the array of others that followed.

Liquor entered the crime at the outset with the owner admitting he had been drinking when it was suggested that his ice houses be burned for the insurance. He denied, however, that he ever entered into any agreement with anyone to burn them.

Later the buildings were burned. Realizing that in fact he had been discussing the possibility of a fire he was "in a mess," the owner's first thoughts were to get the men who set the fire away. The day following the fire, he left $150 with a "friend" who had been present during the talk of the proposed burning of the buildings. This money was supposed to have been paid to those who had set the fire.

Asked why he did not tell the entire story to the police immediately following the crime, he said: "I was full of fear and full of liquor."

From the time he paid the first money to "keep the men away" until rescued by police, he was "a victim of gangland, surrounded and harassed beyond one's conception," according to the District Attorney.

The $150 was not enough for the men who burned the building. They wanted 5 per cent of the total amount of insurance on the buildings. This was their regular fee, they said. The owner hedged. He began to realize he was in the clutches of a gang. But still he was fearful and dared not tell the police. And so he paid them $750. This was a relief for he felt they would bother him no more.

Relief Short Lived

His relief, however, was short lived. Another member of the gang, one he had not seen before, approached him soon after the crime and said "I want some money." Again he hedged. Again, however, he paid, believing that this would be the last and that they would leave him alone.

But the gangsters worked the business man until he "lived in fear with talk of machine guns, kidnaping, on the spot" and "exposure as an arson plotter." They hounded him day and night and extorted a total of almost $7000 before the situation finally became known to the police.

It was then revealed that "two gangs in one" were "working" him. When it seemed as though the first gang would never leave him alone for demands of money, a man entered his office and said he was associated with some men who would take care of the situation he was in and would stop the gang from bothering him. For this seemingly assured protection, the owner paid $500 to the stranger.

When told later that he would not be bothered again, he was relieved. But this relief, too, was short lived. A few days later the stranger called and said "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." He was referring to the threat the owner had received from the other gang that his children would be kidnaped if he did not come through with more money. In order to protect himself from this new situation, he paid the stranger $1000. He was assured that his children would not be harmed.

The final episode in this orgy of extortion, plots and threats came when the owner was called to the place where the original discussion of the ice house fires took place. Here he was shown where it had been shot up and told that he would have to think of his children.

Police, investigating the shooting there, finally learned of the situation and rescued the owner from the grasp of gangland. Although charged with conspiring to procure the burning of a building to defraud, it was felt by the District Attorney and the court that he had suffered enough from his grueling experience at the mercy of the gang.

"It only goes to show," a court officer was heard to say during the trial, "what liquor can do to a man."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder with temperature somewhat below freezing tonight; moderate northwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday; colder tonight.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday; somewhat colder tonight.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder tonight; rising temperature Saurday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest winds over north portion, and fresh to strong northwest winds diminishing tonight over south portion; fair weather tonight and Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 4:47 p. m., Saturday 5:28 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:59 p. m.

American Transportation Net

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—General American Transportation Corporation reports net profits of $1,481,000 for the first nine months, compared with $1,270,000 in the like 1932 period. September quarter profit approximated $621,000, compared with $502,000 a year ago.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES (Shubert). Billie Burke's new edition. 8:15.

"BLACKBIRDS" (Colonial). Lew Leslie's newest all Negro revue. 8:15.

"DESIGN FOR LIVING" (Plymouth). Noel Coward's comedy with Corinne Griffith heading the cast. 8:15.

"20TH CENTURY" (Peabody Playhouse). The Stagers provide plenty of laughs in this comedy by the authors of "The Front Page." Evening dress tonight—and performance begins at 9.

"POLLY WITH A PAST" (Strand). The Gavin Players present this at 3 and 8:30 daily in course of continuous performance made up otherwise of movies.

Movies

BOSTON—Fred Stone and his daughter Paula head stage show at 11:53 a. m., 3:01, 6:09, 9:04, 11:59. Richard Dix in "Ace of Aces"—story of wartime fliers, at 10:08 a. m., 2:16, 4:24, 7:24, 10:19.

KEITH'S—"The Invisible Man." Picture that is distinctly "different" in many ways. From story by H. G. Wells. 10 a. m., 12:27, 2:54, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

METROPOLITAN — Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians head stage show. On screen Ruth Chatterton in "Female." 11:28, a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:40, 10:16.

STATE—Ed Wynn in "The Chief," with Chic Sale. 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10:05.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"I'm No Angel," as shown at Metropolitan last week, and technicolor musical production, "'Tis Spring." Paramount at 9:39, 11:44 a. m., 1:49, 3:54, 5:59, 8:04, 10:09, 12:14. Fenway at 11:12 a. m., 1:17, 3:22, 5:27, 7:32, 9:37, 11:35.

TREMONT—"Forgotten Men." Made up of official war pictures. Presented by Revere Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars. 10:15 a. m., 12:16, 2:17, 4:18, 5:59, 8, 10:01.

UPTOWN—"The Private Life of Henry VIII," with Charles Laughton, at 3:04, 6:31, 9:58. Vernon Rathburn and saxophone quintet head stage show at 2, 5:20 and 8:47.

Music

VIENNA CHOIR BOYS—Return visit to Jordan Hall. 8:15.

LITTLE THEATER (246 Huntington Ave.). Joint recital by Hilda Ruth Warshaw and Edward Merrill Goldman. 8.

Other Events

TREMONT TEMPLE — Emmett Moore's Irish Players. Stage and screen entertainment. 2, 7.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM — Recital by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Elizabeth Travis Behnke, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Picture talk: "Our Own Country." Second film tells story of Philadelphia. 3.

FOGG MUSEUM—Lecture by Laurence Binyon on "English Water Colors of the 18th Century." 4.

ARMISTICE DAY PARADE—Starts at Commonwealth Ave. and Arlington St. at 10 a. m. West Point Cadets will be on Common at 11 a. m. when battery of field artillery will fire 21-gun salute.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet on 7:50 train from North Station for walk to Ipswich, Little Neck and Plum Island.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Norman Thomas speaks on "The Roosevelt Program. What It Has Done. What It Can Do." 8.

Lord Lothian to Open International Talks

The Marquis of Lothian will open a new international talk series, speaking on "The United States and Europe," for the Public Affairs Institute for International Broadcasting, over the Columbia Broadcasting System from London, Sunday, Nov. 12, at 12:45 p. m., E. S. T. The talk will be heard locally over WNAC. Representing Great Britain, Lord Lothian is one of six speakers who will deal with the political, social and financial relations of the United States to various European nations in the viewpoint of his own country.

Other speakers and the dates of their addresses will be: Dr. Christian Lange, Norway, Nov. 26; M. Henri Bonnet, France, Dec. 10; Prof. W. Rappard, Geneva, Dec. 24; Dr. Bernhard C. Loder, Holland, Jan. 7; Count Paul Telecki, Hungary, Jan. 21.

Peace in Europe Hinges on French, Dr. Wolters Says

'Rights of Nations' Takes Place of 'Rights of Men'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10—French trust in Germany was designated as the key to the peace of Europe by Dr. Arnold Wolfers of the University of Berlin in an address before foreign students at the Yale Cosmopolitan Club here last night.

Speaking on Hitler's foreign policy, Dr. Wolfers traced events leading to the present crisis and said that Germany will rejoin the League of Nations if it obtains equality with other nations.

"Hitler's basic condition is that an end shall be put to discrimination," the professor continued. "Germany's honor is engaged. She will not take part in conferences, institutions or conventions as long as she is treated as the vanquished nation held in distrust and dealt with as though she were aggressive and unreliable.

"Hitler's policy is not only an outgrowth of dire necessity. His party's emphasis is on domestic affairs. The 'militant' energies of Germany's soldierlike citizens are at last finding a field of action at home that satisfies all needs. Hitler believes in what he calls the Culture of Europe and sees a common mission for France and Germany if they will stand together against the Bolshevik threat of Asia.

"The 'rights of nations' have taken the place of the 'rights of man' and may lead to a fuller appreciation of other nations' rights and endeavors. It being the plain people to whom Hitler desires to appeal, he has no use for upper-class imperialism, for 'hurrah-patriotism' as he calls it and for Germanization.

"It may become the greatest ambition of European dictatorships to prove to the world that they are better able, with their independence of parliamentary pressure, to give peace to Europe and the world than have their democratic predecessors and the democracies of the West. These are indications which may make it plausible why we believe the policy of peace inaugurated by Germany to be sincere and think it may be trusted to be more than a temporary escape from isolation and insecurity.

"The peace of Europe depends upon whether or not France has the courage to put confidence in Germany!"

Position of Farmers Improves in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Georgia farmer is much better off than he was a year ago, Mr. G. C. Adams, Commissioner of Agriculture, stated here on his return from a 700-mile trip through 25 Georgia counties.

There is improvement in the farmer's lot, Mr. Adams stated, but it still falls far short of ideal, the farmers receiving even now only 69 cents of the pre-war dollar for their products while they pay $1.16 for the necessities of life and $1.40 for farm machinery, etc.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Speaker; pianist..	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Speaker; pianist..	popular	Dictators Orch....
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Tom Mix sketch ..	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz.....	Dance music.....	Cowboy Tom.....
6:00	Army Sendoff to Har-	Evening Tattler;	Reports; football	Light Orchestra..
6:15	vard game	records; talks...	rally; music.....	Bobby Benson....
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; pianist....	Black and Blue..	Football Reporter.
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Your Folks & Mine	Soloists; orch.....	Russian Orchestra
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Vocal program....	Myrt and Marge...	Reports; news....
7:15	Three Musketeers....	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill....	Fischer's Orchestra
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Circus sketch.....	'Music on the Air'	Dance program...
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Raymond Pugh
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch..	& Brunswick Or.
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra .	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill....	"Music Room"...
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario	March of Time.	As I See It.....
8:45	Red Davis sketch.....	Bourdon's Orch..	News sketches....	Modern Minstrel..
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Fred Allen's Revue;	Irvin Cobb; orch..	Organ recital.....
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Roy Atwell; orch.	Threads Happiness	Meyer Davis Le
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick;	Football Show;	Paradis Band....
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris Rakov Or.	speakers; music..	Reports; news....
10:00	"Ironmaster"; sketch,	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson,	Hughie Connor
10:15	with band music....	dramatic sketch	soloists; orch....	and his orchestra
10:30	Conrad Orchestra....	Lum and Abner's	'Greek Orator'...	The Town Crier..
10:45	Floyd Gibbons.....	Friday Sociable..	Reports; news....	Talk, Dr. Luther..
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news..	Ranny Weeks and	Symphonic Strings
11:15	News flashes.....	Davis Orchestra..	his orchestra....	News Service.....
11:30	Reggie Childs and	Jack Denny and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra.....	his orchestra....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WAAB, "Little Journeys in Music," with Charles Dennee; piano solos...
11:00 WBZ, WNAC, American Legion program from Arlington Cemetery; speakers; Jessica Dragonette; laying of wreath on Tomb of Unknown Soldier; United States Marine Band.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:15 WEEI, Talk, Arthur Garfield Hayes, "Russia and Germany."
1:45 WBZ, Dartmouth-Princeton football game from Princeton, N. J.
1:45 WEEI, WNAC, Harvard-Army football game from Harvard Stadium, Boston, Mass.
1:45 WAAB, Boston College-Villanova football game, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.
6:45 WEEI, "Grandmother's Trunk," musical narrative.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, WEEI, Official opening and dedication of Radio City studios of NBC; Sir John Reith, B. B. C. head; Gen. J. G. Harbord, David Sarnoff, M. H. Aylesworth, speakers; Maria Jeritza, John McCormack, soloists; orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Amos 'n' Andy; Rudy Vallee; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Jane Cowl; Opera Quartet; Marcel Rodrigo, baritone; Schola Cantorum.
8:30 WNAC, Armistice Day program: "Fifteen Years After," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler; United States Navy Band.
9:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; soloist; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, Kate Smith with Jack Miller and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Band Concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor; trombone soloist.
9:30 WBZ, John Barton Payne; speakers; Floyd Gibbons; United States Navy Band.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "The Seven Years of NBC," dramatic and musical presentation of progress, direction of John Kennedy.
10:00 WNAC, Columbia Public Affairs Institute; speaker's program.
10:00 WAAB, Address, Congressman Arthur D. Healey, from Faneuil Hall, Boston.
10:45 WNAC, Mobilization for Human Needs of 1933; speakers; music.
10:30 WAAB, American Legion program; message from President, delivered by Postmaster-General James A. Farley; speakers; concert orchestra.
11:00 WEEI, Special program to the Byrd Antarctic Expedition.
11:00 WBZ, WLS Barn Dance program from Chicago.
12:00 WEEI, Dedication of new transmitter of KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.
12:00 WEEI, "Carefree Carnival," popular program from San Francisco.
12:45 WBZ, "Echoes of 711," final program from NBC studios at 711 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Sunday's Features

12:45 WNAC, "United States and Europe," Philip Kerr, Marquis of Lothian, from London.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Grete Stueckgold, soprano. Overture, Francesca da Rimini (Tchaikovsky); Letter Scene, Eugen Onegin (Tchaikovsky); Symphony No. 5 in E minor (Tchaikovsky).
8:00 WBZ, Gala Orchestral Concert, auspices American Federation of Musicians, noted conductors directing; Egon Petri, pianist.
9:00 WAAB, Beethoven Memorial Foundation Program; Cyrus Ullian and Leon Tumarkin, pianists.
9:00 WBZ, Will Rogers; Revelers Quartet; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
11:00 WBZ, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Boston Snapshots

Adult Education — "When was Charlemagne crowned?" Prof. Harry A. Overstreet of the University of the City of New York asked several hundred assembled members of the Twentieth Century Club's new adult education groups. "Quick!" he continued, "Someone please tell me! Does no one know?—Well, who cares anyway! That is the kind of history that nobody remembers after they are 25!" The professor then explained that the only valuable way to consider history is as a study of trends. A concept of these should be obtained in the way that a fast motion camera displays the whole growth and unfoldment of a flower in a few seconds, as a unity of movement.

* * *

School children are too young for real education based on experience and personal observation, he said. Fact memorizing may be all right for them but for adults it is valueless. Adult education must train citizens who "know what it is all about" and who are able to draw conclusions and make decisions for themselves. The present troubles of the world can all be traced to ignorance.

* * *

The latter part of the Thursday meeting was devoted to an outline by Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of the Twentieth Century Club's plans for adult education. "When we began to consider the subject," he said, "we found that in one book 80 pages of fine print were needed to list lectures already available this winter in Boston. But small discussion groups to be guided by leaders rather than taught by teachers, were practically nonexistent. This, we decided, was our opportunity."

* * *

Bridging Centuries—There has been a display of war-time posters in the gallery of the City Club. With Armistice Day at hand we stepped in to get the feeling of enthusiasm and "pulling together" which is the best feature of the years they represent. But instead we found an exhibit of colored photographs taken in China. With small interest we began to stroll around. Suddenly we became aware that there was something very much alive behind all this. These were more than colored prints. Through the still sunshine in them shone the mysterious light of a forgotten civilization—remembered only through the pictured poetry of marble and metal.

* * *

A brilliant pagoda stood on a lonely hilltop spread with wildflowers—dreaming at hot noon of shady gardens which once surrounded it and led down to a busy town below. The Great Wall lay like a serpent sunning itself on the hills. Lightly as a dream a bridge spanned a lily-strewn stream—leading now from nowhere to nowhere—or perhaps inviting us to step back over its high arch across the flow of centuries.

* * *

Palaces to Dime Stores—Herbert C. and J. Henry White are responsible for the exhibition of Chinese photographs in the City Club. About 60 pictures are shown in the collection—each one in an inconspicuous but beautifully hand-carved frame. The coloring has been done by native artists with the infinite attention to detail which marks their work. Each picture represents between 100 and 150 hours labor. On a table lies a volume bound in a kind of tapestry fabric, containing 70 more photographs taken by Herbert C. White while he was art director of the Times Publishing House in Shanghai. It was printed and published in China in 1927. A parting glance as we leave the gallery, lights upon a writhing bronze dragon—and for some reason or other we suddenly remember seeing in a dime store just before, a display of chinaware of the ancient willow pattern—with its pictured fragment of ancient romance kept alive through the long centuries.

* * *

Newsboys Elect Mayor—Boston has a second city government—it functions very actively within the confines of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation at 10 Somerset Street. According to the Newsboys' News, published there every Friday, Harry Marder has just been elected mayor. The politicians of the foundation are divided into just two parties—Rightists and Leftists. Both have representation on the newly elected City Council.

* * *

Members come to the foundation in two sizes now—under and over 16; they pay annual dues of 50 cents and $1, respectively. This entitles them to join in classes of every description, from gym and music to leather work and photography, and many other usual and unusual subjects. These is an orchestra, a band and a harmonica band. Last week Borrah Minnevitch and his harmonica band, playing then at the Metropolitan, paid them a visit, too. In addition to the classes, there are all sorts of activities calculated to add to the physical and mental well-being of the boys. On icy days the foundation even sends round hot drinks to boys stationed on windy corners.

New Davenports Are Beds of Roses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 10

MANY innovations in furniture feature the semiannual Jamestown Furniture Exhibition, which opened here on Tuesday. Among the new models are davenports and lounging chairs scented with sweet odors. These are put into the fabrics by chemists. Manufacturers are able to supply them in any scent and fabric.

Hoover Luck 'Best Ever' On Last Fishing Trip

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 10 (AP)—Mr. Herbert Hoover, former President, came back yesterday from two weeks in Mexican waters with some big fish.

"I had good luck—better than ever before," he said.

The biggest fish went to the hook of Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, former Secretary of Agriculture.

Asked to say something about prohibition and public affairs, the former President laughed and said: "No, I never talk about those things. I find it keeps me out of trouble."

Right to Vote Given to Women Of Philippines

Murphy Supported Measure, Which Becomes Effective Jan. 1, 1935

MANILA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Suffrage was granted the women of the Philippines yesterday, marking the first extension of the right to vote to the women of an Oriental country.

Enfranchisement came through the action of the ninth insular Legislature shortly before the final adjournment. It passed the suffrance bill on recommendation of Gov.-Gen. Frank Murphy, former Mayor of Detroit. There was little opposition.

Women will be placed on the same electoral basis as men. They must be 21 years of age, able to read and write and possess property worth at least $250.

The bill will not become law until after Jan. 1, 1935, which will prevent women from balloting next June at the triennial elections.

Mr. Murphy revived the suffrage issue when he urged in his first message as Governor-General last July that women of the Philippines be allowed to vote. Two years previously, the House of Representatives had voted to give the privilege to women, but the Senate took no action. Acting on Mr. Murphy's recommendation, Representative Juan Luna promptly introduced a new suffrage bill.

The new Governor-General dealt with a subject avoided by his predecessors. He said he made the recommendation without canvassing the local situation at length, but with the feeling that the democratic basis of the Philippine Government should be broadened, whether or not independence should come.

"Women have given ample proof of their capacity for unerring appraisal and energetic action in the treatment of problems involving personal and human relationships," Governor Murphy said in his message.

The action of the Governor-General won for him a letter of thanks from Mrs. Pilar Hidalgo Lim, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

DEPRESSION did its part

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Increased Leisure Proves Education Does Not Cease, Merely by Leaving School

Grandmothers Study Astronomy and Learn to Write Chinese and Men and Women in Every Walk Can Find Time to Improve

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?
Seventeenth of 18 Articles

By Millicent J. Taylor
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A handful of years ago a girl in the back country of the Cumberland foothills, after each day of mission work among the mountain people, nightly tackled courses from the extension department of a university and eventually won more than the equivalent of a college education in her hard earned leisure. Today she is a successful novelist. More recently a Chinese woman of 65 enrolled in a primary school in Shanghai and among the tots of five and six, learned to read and write so she could correspond with husband and son, both working in another land. Out in San Bernardino, California last June there graduated with high honors from the junior college a woman whose daughter and granddaughter were both students in the city school system. Neither age nor circumstances in these cases were permitted to run things.

Yes, we are talking about investing one's leisure in study, reading, orderly thinking and discussion. For many this ranks first choice among spare time activities. For all, opportunities have never been so great as now. Educational facilities of many nations are bent to meet the needs of those possessing the new leisure. As a result there is an embarrassment of riches.

But a short time ago most people felt that "book larnin'" could be gained only by going to school. When one received a diploma neatly tied with ribbon, one somehow felt he had attained that static state called "educated." One either was, or wasn't. In either case there was nothing to be done about it.

But people have begun to suspect and disprove these ideas. Given the urge, one could learn, it was found, whether one were attending school or not. One could go on learning, after graduating. And a new attitude crept in. Dislike of school work might be all right for children, perhaps; but learning something was interesting, adults began to feel. One even could take courses merely for fun.

Grandma Studies Stars

A woman came in the other day, her eyes bright with anticipation.

"I am on my way to an astronomy lesson," she announced. "I signed up for it because it is a subject I don't know a thing about."

This woman belongs to an informal group called "The Writers' Club," a workshop affair where efforts and experiences are pooled. She is a grandmother, and one of the most wide-awake persons of my acquaintance. She studies for fun, and because it gives her a chance to be orderly in some winter reading project. She never went to college, but she has since studied and enjoyed education more than many a college graduate.

There are 34 American universities that give college credit for home study. There is, furthermore, scarcely a college or university that does not offer some sort of noncredit home study or reading course. The subjects and fees for these vary so widely that a course can be found to satisfy any choice and fit any purse.

Would you study landscape gardening, business English, international law, French, economics, agriculture, banking, juvenile story writing—they are all catalogued. Once enrolled for a course and you are in touch with an instructor who watches your work, writes you items of advice, and, under the guidance of some of the universities, sends a "field worker" to confer with you at intervals. The University of Chicago has in its extension department a present enrollment of 4500, with a faculty of 125. Responding to the needs of the times, it is offering more and cheaper courses this year.

Graduates Return to Study

Alumni colleges held in the last few years by various colleges and universities for returning graduates are of interest. In general, they are a sort of condensed educational conference, full of lectures, study, and intellectual inspiration. They began with an urge to offer the student something more substantial than social reminiscence.

Two other activities of the colleges which seem to be on the increase are the summer school for industrial workers and the summer camp for rural women. Both of these are likely to bring to the college campus eager men and women to whom college experience was hitherto unknown. Brief as are these courses they have served as powerful stimulators of further effort, and the oldest of these summer schools, that of Bryn Mawr for Industrial Workers, has been able to report remarkable results on the part of students that have got their start in the summer course.

For those living in cities the opportunities for study, reading and discussion under such guidance as that of clubs, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, and evening schools of the public school system, seem endless. In Greater Boston an educational exchange gets out a sizable booklet listing opportunities. In other cities, the public library is likely to have such a list, the subjects varied enough to suit every taste. In many cities and towns banks, factories and other organizations offer courses for their own employees. In Flint, Mich., the Rotary Club has been sponsoring courses free to young men who have so far been unable to get work after graduating.

Public Forums Popular

One of the most interesting experiments, however, is being staged in Des Moines, Iowa, over a period of five years. Financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a series of public forums are being held for adults in the school buildings. The stated aim is to "practice democracy through discussion," to "match minds on the basis of truth," and to "reduce wasteful frictions of misunderstanding and intolerance."

There are specialized groups or sources for study. Most people have heard of the writers, poets, and students of writing who meet at Breadfoaf, Vt., for a period of study, exchange of thought and inspiration. The Foreign Policy Association is an example of an organization of specialized interest with its lunches and meetings throughout the witner. Among the clubs, the most magnificent piece of educational coördination one could ask for, is the nationwide effort of the National League of Women Voters in its citizenship schools in 45 states, District of Columbia, and Hawaii.

No man or woman, young or old, granted a measure of humility, a desire to learn, an alert readiness to teach himself or herself need lack for classes to attend, or courses to take. Even if in a small town one can get a friend or two or a little group together for companionship in study and discussion. In the city, opportunities for exchange of ideas through attending classes are unlimited.

England Studies by Air

In England, the formation of guided radio study clubs is an interesting activity. The British Broadcasting Company issues printed material to go with the courses given on the air. This type of opportunity has not been developed appreciably in the United States, but is probably in the offing. Someone has pointed out, that until there are low-priced receiving sets with ear phones placed on the market, study by radio, except in the case of study clubs organized for the purpose, will not thrive. Where the set is shared by the entire family it is not easy for an ambitious member to find opportunity to listen regularly to an educational program. Phonograph records for the study of certain foreign languages are also available, with textbooks to match.

We have left until last one of the most useful of all the many sources for explorative reading or study—that of the public library. In the United States, served as it is by a public library system with fine experience in bringing to the public the good that may come from books, the "readers' adviser" has of late years stood as counselor and friend to the thousands desiring to invest their leisure in orderly reading and study.

"Reading With A Purpose" is the title given to a set of pamphlets opening lists of outstanding books on history, economics, government, literature, sociology and many other fields. Whether near a well-stocked public library or not, the facilities of the library are available. Boxes of books are sent out from many public or state university libraries, published lists of books are always available, and a personal request from anyone honestly desiring to improve his status through professional reading or enjoy his leisure through pleasure reading, always wins helpful response from librarians.

Reading, study, enlightened exchange of ideas through discussion groups, good conversation, together with the greater cultivation of habits of well-founded quiet thinking—these are of such importance to the individual and to the nations as to urge themselves upon us as ways of investing our new leisure.

Hopkins Jumps To His Latest Job

(Continued from Page 1)

charge of the allocation to states of the first $500,000,000 appropriation made for direct relief grants.

Local administrators have to be on their toes under Mr. Hopkins' guidance. Typical of the way he works is a telegram sent out yesterday to all state administrators informing them that he has evidence that there is a lack of warm clothing among families on relief and instructing them to immediately furnish all the clothing, bedding and blankets needed for the winter. This fall he has authorized relief funds to be spent for school books, for transient camps, for adult education classes, nursery schools, for school lunches for the undernourished and for drought and storm relief.

While not a professor, Mr. Hopkins has much the same experimental attitude toward the present recovery program as have members of the "Brain Trust." He is a native of Sioux City, Iowa, the son of a harnessmaker, whose forbears migrated from Amesbury, Mass., and of a Canadian girl who became head of the Methodist Home Mission Board in Iowa. The mother, determined that her four sons and a daughter should have a college education, moved the family to Grinnell, Iowa., where the relief administrator was graduated, a Phi Beta Kappa, from Grinnell College 20 years ago.

While his head was set on buying a country newspaper, Hopkins gave up that ambition to take a job in a boys' camp in New York. From that he stepped into social service work, public and private in New York City. During the war he went to New Orleans to direct civilian relief. Later he went back to New York and was loaned to the state relief administration when Franklin Roosevelt was Governor.

When Congress passed the relief bill last spring, President Roosevelt took up the telephone and ordered Mr. Hopkins to Washington to take the job of administering it. This was on Saturday and though he hesitated, the President firmly told him to report for duty on Monday morning. He came, at a salary reduction of about $3000 a year.

In the five months he has been here he has talked to the governor of practically every state and delegations from many cities in his bare, unpretentious office, impressing upon them the necessity of their carrying their share of the relief burden and guarding the $500,000,000 federal fund from political intrigue like a hawk.

Transmitting his sincerity with a keen eye and straightforward manner, Mr. Hopkins has the facility of expressing himself in sentences that are almost epigrammatical. Here are some for example:

"I'm beginning my job with the premise that relief is bad;" "States and local communities have got to go to bat and do their part or we're licked before we start." "I do not believe any state is going to be able to raise relief funds like a magician pulling rabbits out of a hat;" "we are going to meet this problem head-on in a way it hasn't been met before;" "The 6,000,000 children now receiving relief are not the children of ne'er-do-wells, they are the children of the finest citizens of America," and (exhibiting a graph showing the mounting burden of relief), "You never saw a curve like that before in United States history."

The relief administrator's chief aversions are the 1 a. m. calls from newspaper reporters which wake his baby daughter.

KIL-KOOKE
Scotch Haddie
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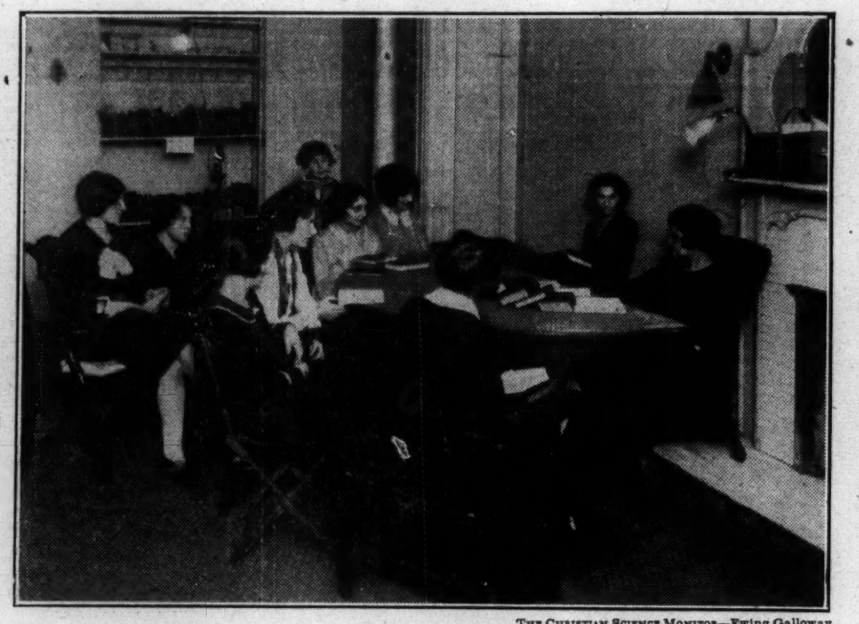

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway
Discussion Group, New York League for Girls

Move to Suspend Texas Antitrust Acts Is Resented

AUSTIN, Texas—Marked differences of opinion have been shown by members of both branches of the Texas Legislature during the consideration of pending bills proposing temporary suspension of the antitrust laws of Texas in order to make it possible for industries and business to be operated freely in conformity with the National Recovery Act.

The code governing the oil industry is apparently the chief stumblingblock in determining how far the Legislature should go in letting down the bars for price-fixing and other things that are permitted by this and other codes but which are specifically prohibited by the laws of Texas.

Political lines have been drawn in the controversy, principally because State Atty.-Gen. James V. Allred has expressed himself publicly as being opposed to any legislation which automatically would throw out of court his pending suit on behalf of the State against 15 major oil companies and two national marketing associations for ouster from Texas and penalties aggregating more than $17,000,000 for alleged violation of the antitrust laws.

This suit is based on the fact that the defendant companies and associations operated in Texas under the "code of practices" adopted for the oil industry by the American Petroleum Institute.

Soviet Protests Flight Of Japanese Airplanes

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (AP)—A request for the prosecution of those responsible for a reported flight of Japanese army planes over Soviet territory is before the Tokyo Government today.

Mr. Constantine Yureneff, representative of the U. S. S. R. there, not only urged prosecution in connection with an alleged flight Nov. 3, but, in a note of vigorous protest, said:

"I am authorized by the Soviet Government to declare a decisive protest against this rude and unprecedented action. I insist that it be not repeated."

Peace Prospects Are Discussed By Good Will Group

World Alliance for International Friendship Opens Sessions

By Walter W. Van Kirk
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 — The race in armaments, war debts, the German National Socialist challenge to peace and the Far Eastern crisis were among the questions discussed at today's opening session of the Good-Will Congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship.

Dr. Julius Richter, German churchman, disclaiming any relation whatever with either the Socialist régime or the German Christian movement, declared that Chancellor Hitler had again and again proclaimed the definite resolution of his Government to maintain peace and to pursue a policy of extreme disarmament.

"So far as we can see there are only two clouds in the sky threatening Europe with war," Dr. Richter said. "One the possibility of a preventive war from France and Poland occupying either the Rhineland or Poland or both under the allegation of the secret armaments of Germany, or a serious breach of the stipulations of the Versailles Treaty; the other the Macedonian question on the Balkan where a quarter of a million desperate people demand political autonomy from the three countries among which these Bulgarians are divided, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Nothing to Win

"Germany would have nothing to win but all to lose in a war emergency. The question of Alsace Lorraine is settled from a German point of view. The three burning questions of the Austrian Anschluss, the corridor and Upper Silesia surely demand an answer, but no possible war could settle them satisfactorily."

The more than 300 delegates attending the Congress evidenced a keen awareness of the gravity of the present world situation but the Goodwill Congress is unanimous in the conviction that the war clouds will be dispersed. Impromptu speeches from the floor participated in by representatives of social and religious organizations all over the country, saw in the present crisis in Europe, the Carribean and the Far East a challenge to strengthen the popular will to peace and to fortify the existing peace machinery.

Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York declared that the Hitler movement had its beginnings in the persistant refusal of the former allied and associated powers to honor their disarmament pledges.

"Germany," he said, "may rightly be severely blamed for what she has done. Yet, no one can have even a general knowledge of the facts and not see that back of this is a moral failure on the part of the other nations. For the strength of the German case, lies in a fact that goes far to silence the nations that accuse her of bad faith.

"In the very covenant of the League of Nations is the clear statement that the compulsory disarmament of Germany insisted upon as a condition of peace, was to be but the first step in a general policy of disarmament on the part of all the nations. This was stated even more definitely and strongly by M. Clemenceau shortly after. He gave a definite assurance that the other European nations would disarm, and urged Germany to consent to her own disarmament on that ground of the common good of the world.

Years Have Gone On

"The years have gone on, commissions have been appointed, conferences have been held; but with an exception or two, not even the feeble and tentative recommendations which have resulted have been put into effect; and more men are under arms now than in 1913. Say all you may and will in criticism of Germanys' withdrawal, and much can rightly be said, there is deep and real justification for her action in the failure of the nations to keep their promises."

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a message to the congress commended the efforts of religious organizations to foster attitudes of peace and of international good will.

"I know of no force better adapted to assist in organizing and unifying world opinion in favor of disarmament and cementing international friendship than the joint efforts of the churches of all lands and creeds," said Mr. Hull.

"During these troublesome times, when many have tended toward disillusion and pessimism in the face of tremendous obstacles, the courage and enthusiasm which flow from religious convictions are more than ever essential to the achievement of our goal."

Guest speakers of other lands included Prof. Yasaki Takaki of the Imperial University of Tokyo, Dr. R. J. Alfaro, Minister of the Republic of Panama, and the Rt. Rev. J. C. Farthing, Lord Bishop of Montreal.

New England Bankers Hear Sprague Laud Deposit Insurance

Deposit insurance, a new feature of the federal banking law scheduled to go into effect during January, was lauded by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, financial adviser to the United States Treasury Department, at a meeting of New England bankers at the Hotel Statler, yesterday.

"The guarantee of deposits," he said, "should ease up bank credits and have a most desirable effect throughout the country." He particularly stressed the need for a uniform banking system which would limit the number of branches any one bank might establish in a year and which would prevent excessive competition between rival banks in new fields.

The Statler meeting was not open to the public. Only qualified bankers were admitted. Professor Sprague and Gov. Roy A. Young of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, the principal speakers, met newspaper men in a short conference following the afternoon sessions. Governor Young's remarks were almost solely confined to business methods with suggestions for actual banking practices.

Professor Sprague was not willing to divulge at this time his exact remarks to the bankers but, questioned on the guarantee of security to large depositors, he said that he could see no reason for extending such protection to large deposits by individuals or corporations. He also predicted that unless the stock exchanges of the United States take action themselves against the present practice of bank officers buying stocks and other securities on margin, such legislation will be passed by Congress.

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Ask your grocer.
Oriental Show-You
Send for Oriental Show-You recipe book. Tells how to make Oriental and American dishes.
Oriental Show-You Company, Columbia City, Indiana

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Making the Separate Skirt

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WITH the return of the separate skirt as an important fashion item, the home dressmaker is presented with an interesting and comparatively simple line of work. Ready-to-wear skirts that will serve as excellent models are being shown in department stores and specialty shops; also the pattern companies are offering a wide range of designs suitable for a variety of fabrics. Clothing manufacturers are listing these modern separate skirts in the category of so-called "spares" on the theory that an extra skirt is as handy a thing to have available for emergency use as a spare tire may prove on a motor trip! Separate skirts, coats, jackets, blouses and other apparently unrelated units do good work as "spares" in changing basic costumes, especially if there is an underlying color harmony in one's wardrobe.

This season the separate skirt is by no means limited to sports wear or general utility purposes. While this is often one's initial piece of work in skirt-making and there is undoubtedly more frequent use for such a practical extra skirt to pair off with sweaters, cardigans and simple blouses, there is an increasing demand for separate skirts suited to accompany costume blouses and tunics for afternoon wear; also full length skirts of rich fabrics suited for formal wear with lace, velvet or metallic or beaded bodices, completing an evening ensemble.

In a general way the modern separate skirt can be visualized as to length and cut according to the particular purpose for which it is intended. The sports and street skirts follow practically the same formula —straight lines with low fullness introduced by kick-pleats on each side of front or back—or both. This skirt, with added length, will answer for informal afternoon wear. The typical skirt for afternoon and semi-formal evening purposes has the top seamed to mold the hips with low flare commencing at the knees. The formal evening skirt is similar to that for informal wear, the difference being in increased length and more elaborate introduction of fullness, either in the form of flounces, pleatings or ruchings. In all these, the matter of length may be governed by becomingness rather than arbitrary fashion requirement.

Using Material at Hand

The home dressmaker who has trained herself to utilize material at hand, whenever possible, will see in all these standard models several features that can be of practical advantage. For instance, an old-style sports skirt or one for street wear can be given a modern look by the addition of a well-shaped hip-yoke and closely pressed kick-pleats. These may introduce a different fabric, if necessary, provided it is well chosen. For a growing girl, the yoke gives added length and the kick-pleats extra freedom at the knees. An outgrown two-piece suit can be satisfactorily remodeled into a separate skirt by utilizing the coat sleeves as a skirt yoke, and back and front of the coat as kick-pleats on both sides of the front and back of the skirt, and whatever remains of the original coat will serve to build up the remodeled skirt above the detached belt. If this restyled skirt is for a young girl, shoulder straps may be added to the built-up section, and the new skirt will then serve as a jumper dress for wear with various blouses.

This bit of remodeling, it is apparent, can be adapted to any laid-aside coat and skirt, whether of wool or silk, and is equally suited to the needs of a child or grown person. The jumper feature is essentially juvenile, but the built-up skirt effect, showing above a detached belt, is an interesting accessory to any separate skirt and increases its usefulness in a way that is far out of proportion to the small amount of extra work involved.

In restyling a skirt for afternoon wear, where added length is likely to be the chief essential, a deep and closely molded hip-yoke of a differently surfaced fabric will give good results. For a dull-finished skirt introduce a yoke of shiny satin; if the skirt is of satin have the yoke of dull surfaced crêpe. A small quantity of one of the new ribbed silks can be effectively used in such a piece of remodeling as bengaline, ottoman and the like, harmonize with both dull and bright surfaced materials. The built-up waistline feature is especially desirable when the skirt is for afternoon wear as it enables the wearer to vary the upper part of her costume to suit the formality of the occasion. These bodice tops are closely fitted at the waistline and the built-up skirt is held up to them back and front, with jeweled clips or ornamental buttons. It depends somewhat on the wearer's figure whether the bodice top matches the color of the separate skirt or is in contrast; also how much of the bodice top shows above the waistline.

From an Old Circular Skirt

If the home dressmaker discovers among her assets a circular skirt of satin, velvet or even silky broadcloth, she has the wherewithal for a smart separate skirt for formal wear. The necessary molded hip effect is often gained by bias sections, pin tucking and unusual seaming which coax the fabric into the necessary silhouette as far down as the knees where an attached flare of some sort is the usual skirt finish. Unless for ultra-fashionable demands such a skirt may be of ankle length which is a practical advantage, as it qualifies it for formal afternoon, dinner and theater wear.

The revival of the separate skirt is a distinct convenience as well as an economy as it enables one to assemble an individual ensemble and increases the scope of a simple wardrobe.

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

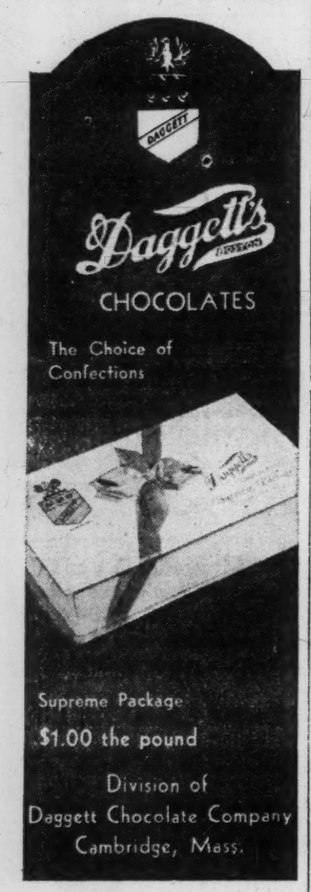
For lovely finger nails

Manacea Manacea softens hard cuticles, gives pliancy to brittle nails, and eliminates hangnails. It makes your manicure doubly effective. Sold by dealers or direct.

50c jar. Large Size $1.00. Free with $1.00 jar, 50c box of face powder. Same price in Canada.

Bonicea, large bottle $1.00. No facial creams necessary.

LAURA JANE FISHER, BUFFALO, N. Y.



Useful Pin Trays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why not utilize the well shaped, nicely proportioned metal tops that come on bottles of pickles, mayonnaise, etc? They will make the nicest kind of pin and button trays when decorated, and this decoration will give you a chance to show your ingenuity with a paint brush.

Oil paint should be used as it is most durable and retains its brilliance. The success of the whole thing will depend upon getting as much brightness as possible into the design and background. The first painting should be upon the outside of the tray. This is of solid color and is in contrast to that of the inside. A good drier should be mixed with the paint. When this is thoroughly dry, the inside may be decorated.

Four designs for the trays are given here. Outline these upon the metal with a small brush and paint in the background first. The design proper is the last thing to be done. Effective coloring of these designs are:

A white ship on a blue background, with green on the outside; orange flowers and green leaves in a blue pot on a black background with the outside of the tray in green; the butterfly of pale yellow, brown and gold, with a background of dark green and an outside of orange; white lillies with green leaves on a background of dark blue and the outside of the tray in pale yellow.

When they are shellacked they will make ideal gifts for friends. Even men like them for holding collar buttons, cuff links and tie clasps.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Four Designs For Decorating Metal Tops of Pickle Bottles

10 Minutes

It's quick, easy and economical to prepare the famous 10 Minute Cranberry Sauce. It's good, wholesome and makes other foods taste better.

Make it this way:

"10-Minute" Cranberry Sauce
(Stewed Cranberries)

Boil 2 cups of water and 1½ to 2 cups of sugar together 5 minutes, then add 4 cups Eatmor Cranberries. Boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.

Ask your fruit or grocery dealer for Eatmor Cranberry recipe cards for other ways to serve the Tasty Fruit.

Eatmor Cranberries

★HOME ★HELPS

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Pequot Mills
Salem, Mass.

PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Mrs. Roosevelt's Book

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's book "It's Up To the Women" (Frederick A. Stokes Co., $1.25), rather puts it "up to" the reviewer. Custom would indicate that a book by a first lady of the land should not come under the same dispassionate scrutiny as ordinary literary products and most reviewers are dodging the issue in this case by merely quoting from the book.

Certainly it is a wholesome, pleasant, kindly effort. It is a good thing that the wife of a President of the United States should have such an attitude and feel a responsibility for helping others to attain it. And it is even more remarkable that a woman who fills her days with as many diverse duties as does Mrs. Roosevelt should have had time to write it.

But there comes part of the difficulty. It reads a bit as though in the middle of the laundry list Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife, had thought, "Oh, I must put that in the book." Or after six hours' stiff driving of her car from one speech-making date to another she had stopped somewhere by the roadside to set down her opinions on "the problems of the married," or "when to economize wisely," or "various occupations for women."

Like Mrs. Roosevelt's speeches, the book is pleasant and agreeable, but it lacks climaxes. It is repetitious. It jumps lightly from one distant crag to another. And it fails to round out to the depths any one thought.

Essays should never be written in the middle of other tasks. To discuss thinking, the writer must first think deeply and then write and reject, polish and prune, until each word of the finished product has a perfect relationship to the whole. This Mrs. Roosevelt, the author, has not achieved, no matter how fine may be Mrs. Roosevelt, the woman, and to this extent Mrs. Roosevelt, the author, fails to reach the goal deserved by Mrs. Roosevelt, the woman.

Mrs. Roosevelt's thought in writing this book, she states in the foreword, is "in this present crisis it is going to be the women who will tip the scales and bring us safely out of it."

Courtesy of Bergdorf-Goodman to The Christian Science Monitor

CASUAL HAT FOR A STREET SUIT
Fashioned of Futura Felt, a Style Leader

The touch is the thing. The pleated crown, the band of imported shoestring leather, the knot that sends you to the dictionary (in vain) and a romantic name for it, and more—that Bergdorf-Goodman can tell you.

A New Field of Occupation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THERE is a field of occupation for women in which the surface has barely been scratched, according to the Institute of Women's Professional Relations maintained by the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, in issuing the first of a series of pamphlets on work for educated women on which there is relatively little, if any, published information.

Special library service has been chosen as the topic for this first pamphlet which announces that there is a potential opening for such specialized service in every bank and investment house, every chamber of commerce, and every trade, professional, civic, religious or labor association; every insurance, public utility, manufacturing, engineering, and advertising firm; every museum, publishing house, every newspaper, in fact in every field of human activity.

Women who enter this field must prepare themselves to help develop a new technique for the care and use of the mass of print which is pouring from printing presses, to make new and interesting contacts with people, to use books as tools, and to sleuth for the obscure or not-in-print information demanded in the world today.

Special Library Services

Of the special library services already installed about one-half are in business and economics, one-fourth scientific and technical, one-fifth sociological, and the rest in fine arts and miscellaneous fields.

Among the qualities which are listed as needed by the woman preparing herself for such work are native ability, a sense of humor, mental curiosity, quickness of comprehension, accuracy, resourcefulness, breadth of vision, initiative and tact. She should have a broad cultural literary and factual background as well as specialized training, and she needs to develop ability to analyze all the factors involved in the problem in hand, to separate the essential from the nonessential, and to condense and present all pertinent facts.

Open Doors to This Field

Among the open doors to the field are the public library, assistant in the special library, or business experience. The beginning salary should be around $1800 a year with opportunity to rise to $5000 or even $12,000 a year.

The occupation is listed as providing interesting opportunities for diversified and thought-provoking work, comparatively free from competition with men, in a line of work which has not been disbanded, but instead has been broadened during recent years.

Genuine Chimayo Purses

$2.50
Postpaid in U. S. A.
Size 6x9 inches

Hand-made from hand-woven Chimayo blankets, the handiwork of descendants of original Spanish settlers. Silk lined, with zipper, over which flap snaps with clasp covered by hand-hammered ornament. Arm band on back, of same woolen material. Easily cleaned. Will wear indefinitely. Wide range of colors and patterns; state color of background desired. Same in square shape, size 6x6 inches, for only $2.00.

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A lovely new perfumed novelty for your purse, quarterly case, glove or kerchief box, or dresser drawer.

PERFUMED PETIOLES

Tiny scented vanity sticks of long-lasting fragrance. Six colors, six delightful odors—rose, violet, carnation, lavender, bouquet, narcissus. A dainty gift or table favor. Send 10c for four petioles of one odor wrapped in cellophane, postpaid. State odor preferred. GARDEN CITY LABORATORY, Inc., Room 1114, 350 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago.

Tempering a Dish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

I needed a baking dish for custards, puddings, macaroni and so on, a dish pretty enough to be attractive on the table, but I found such bakers high priced and so did not buy one. Then I noticed, in a store where prices range from 10 cents upward, a deep, round, uncovered vegetable dish belonging to a set. It was creamy in color and carried a pretty decoration. I asked the clerk if these could be used for baking. She answered that they couldn't possibly stand the heat.

Nothing daunted, I bought one for 10 cents. Then I followed an old-fashioned process called "tempering." I filled the dish with cold water and set it in a pan filled with cold water, let it come to a boil on the top of the stove and boil a half hour. Then I lifted the dish, still filled with hot water, from the pan and set it in the oven and baked it an hour. It did not check nor discolor. Since then it has been in constant use for baking and remains in the same perfect condition. (Mrs.) G. S. M.

A Table Novelty

What shall we have as a centerpiece for the dining-room table? Artificial fruit and flowers have been used for such a long time. And now one store is showing prettily colored iridescent glass balls, which when arranged in a bowl form a most pleasing effect, and remind one of soap bubbles.

New zest in ROAST CHICKEN when you use BELL'S SEASONING

10c A PACKAGE
Protected by Cellophane

Chicken a La Queen

Bring to a boil in the top of the double boiler
2 cups chicken stock. Add
½ cup cream, and when boiling again set into hot water and add
3 tablespoons minute tapioca,
1 tablespoon chopped parsley, and
1 teaspoon chopped green pepper.
Cook for 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Add
1 cup diced cooked chicken; cook five minutes longer and season to taste with
Salt or soy sauce. Serve on Strips of toast, garnishing with Slivers of pimiento.

TAKES THE *Guess* OUT OF BAKING

Be sure of Baking Success! JENNY WREN is mixed correctly at the mill. Saves time, money—for JENNY WREN NEVER FAILS.

FREE HANDY SCOOP—Send one Jenny Wren package top and 5c for postage to JENNY WREN CO., Lawrence, Kans.

Jenny Wren
All-Purpose *Ready-Mixed* Flour
ASK YOUR GROCER

HASH *that is* FIT FOR A KING

IF your appetite is keen as you start to read this, it's kind of mean to tell you about Prudence Corned Beef Hash. For here's a feast to make your mouth water . . . delicious . . . savory . . . satisfying!

No left-overs in Prudence Hash, just the finest, tender young beef and mealy white potatoes.

First, every atom of skin and gristle is removed and an exact proportion of lean and fat meat slowly boiled. After it has cooled, the meat is taken out, the fat skimmed off the pot and the potatoes boiled *in the same water*. That's one of the "down East" tricks that makes Prudence Hash taste so ravishingly good.

And there are two other things you want to know about Prudence. It's all ready to heat and eat—takes three minutes to get a hearty meal. The other thing is the economy—six cents for a man's-size serving.

Treat your family to this wholly different New England hash, browned to a tempting crisp—a feast fit for a king and all his kin.

But please remember, there are other hashes floating around, so—be absolutely sure to ask for and to get the genuine Prudence.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston

PRUDENCE *Ready to Brown* CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. You are a wise housewife if you also stock up on a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew. They're grand.

A Confession

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I HAVE received, during the last few months, several letters which contain, in essence, the same query: "What would you advise a person to do who has the urge to write, but who has little time which is entirely free from interruptions and responsibilities? Do you consider complete isolation and silence necessary in order to write? Will you tell me where you get your themes, and how you do your writing?" and so on.

It is with a feeling of apology that I undertake to reveal the secrets of this column, but it may be as well for me to confess that interruptions and responsibilities are the warp and woof of every article—else how could they be of, by and for home makers?

And so I would suggest that any busy home maker, the busier the better, who has the "urge to write," answer that urge by placing a pad of paper on the shelf by the side of the kitchen sink, another over the mixing shelf in the pantry, and, if she finds herself in the clothes yard or laundry, without paper, to try the hem of her work apron; it makes a fairly good notebook on occasion—I know. Those fleeting thoughts which come when they are least expected should not be allowed to get away; if they interest you they will interest others. We are all pretty much alike.

A recent article in this column was written on a hat box, as I held it in my lap in a crowded trolley car during a half-hour ride. All day long, while I had been shopping, the subject had pursued me, until I could scarcely wait to get it onto some kind of paper. I began in the northwest corner of the hat box, covered the top, turned it over and covered the bottom, wrote down the east side, and it was finished just as I reached my destination.

Today I am gleefully writing on the back of my face. That statement, I realize, requires a bit of explanation, since I am not an acrobat. Some time ago I wrote an article for a magazine, which the publishers later printed on a separate sheet of nice white paper, in the middle of which they placed a photograph of the writer. For some unaccountable reason they sent me several hundred copies. I find the back of those sheets very good scrap paper. They are clear and white, except for the spot where the photograph appears, which was apparently so penetrating a likeness that it has blurred the back of the paper. Delightedly I use them, bearing especially hard on the blurred spot as I enjoy writing on the back of my face.

Of course the mechanical work of typing comes later. I hasten to explain that, lest someone think that I send hat boxes and "faces" to the editor!

Where do I get my themes? From every one of you. From life. From the grandchildren. From my home, my friends, my housework. From all the common things of a very commonplace, but happy, existence. I often quote Nathaniel Hawthorne, who used to say, when he heard anything of interest, "This ought to mean something."

And so my rules for writing are, you see, quite unorthodox, but here they are: Plenty of the right kind of interruptions. Lots of scrap paper. Enough work of another sort so that you will need to utilize every moment for writing which is not otherwise occupied. A listening ear, a seeing eye, and a sense of the ridiculous—which I have displayed in presuming to advise would-be writers.

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The Home Forum

Enlarging Vistas: General Hardware

WHILE newspapers and conversations are full of excitement about disarmament conferences and the gold content of the dollar, while styles, prices and the French cabinet change with bewildering rapidity, it is pleasant to find one institution that lets all this strident fanfare slide over its head and continues to do business at the old stand in much the same old way —the neighborhood hardware store.

Without consulting any commercial reviews or conferring with the economists, I venture to observe that the vitality rate of hardware stores is relatively high. Somewhere, I suppose, one or two of them have gone away and left dismal signs in their windows, but I have never happened to notice it. This, if true, may be because their merchandise is so heavy that moving it is just out of the question. Another permanizing factor, perhaps, is the fact that one patronizes a hardware store less from the suggestions of fashion or fancy than from necessity; but undoubtedly the controlling factor is that the hardware storekeeper is always the most patient and accommodating person to be found anywhere except in another hardware store.

It is well that this is so, because almost nobody who goes into a hardware store knows what he wants. The storekeeper himself is an exact man; he has a rule in his pocket and a scales on the counter, and he knows precisely the difference between a 6-32 and an 8-32 bolt. He must think in definite terms, but he must speak and comprehend everything: shrugs, vague gestures, or a cramped sketch on the back of an envelope. And, ten to one, before the customer has made the second gesture, the hardware man is leading the way to the section of the store where the need can be met.

Nobody except a craftsman, I repeat, ever comes into a hardware store and says: "I want a one quarter inch circle cutter." No. Instead, he looks vaguely about while waiting his turn, leans his elbows on the counter, and says, finally: "Harry, I want to cut a hole about that big in a sheet of aluminum."

Harry considers. The hardware man is always deliberate. After an appropriate interval, he ventures:

"Would a coping saw do you?"

"Oh, no. I thought I'd get one of those—" and here language fails and the customer makes car-cranking motions.

Your hardware man is alert. He knows immediately what that pantomime means, and gravely produces the desired merchandise. With easy diplomacy he explains its use—never hinting at one's ignorance. He knows, his manner implies, that the customer used to handle such things with great skill; but perhaps he's grown a little rusty and, further, this particular tool has some improvements on it that he had better know about. It's all very soothing. The purchaser goes out highly pleased with his own sagacity and the hardware man, unhurried and unwearied, turns to the next customer.

* * *

I marvel at the patience the hardware man displays. I was present one evening when a woman asked for a piece of wire for a dog. Strange pleasantries flitted through my mind: What kind of wire does your dog like, madam? Is he a wire-haired terrier? and so on. The hardware man, visualizing a clothesline and slip ring, exhibited fine stranded cable. The lady, puckering her brows, decided against it. He brought out a coil of plain iron wire and looked at her hopefully. She conferred with her husband, but the verdict again was negative. The wire, it seemed, was too "narrow"; she began to make motions indicating that something with breadth as well as length was required. Light dawned upon the hardware man's face; he disappeared into the basement and brought up a roll of chicken netting.

"Yes!" exclaimed the lady delightedly.

"Fine." The clerk was pleased. "How much will you need?"

Consternation. Again she conferred with her husband. No one had thought of that. "We don't know," she admitted. "Maybe we won't get the dog anyway. Thank you very much." The hardware man nodded and smiled and took the roll of netting back to the basement.

* * *

Possibly no storekeeper in the neighborhood knows as much about what is going on about him as the hardware man. He is a sort of receptacle for mechanical troubles and a dispenser of advice and information. Mr. A., this Saturday afternoon, is removing his window screens and installing the storm windows; he has just been in for a pair of work gloves, some putty and a pane of glass. Mrs. B. is busy with mincemeat: witness, her purchase of can rubbers and a new knife for the food grinder. Master C., having been inspired by his manual training teacher, is knocking together a modernistic bookcase for his mother's bedroom, having just entered the market for finishing nails and a nail set.

Not that the hardware man ever talks about these things to others. I feel quite free to reveal to him my innermost thoughts about laying linoleum, because I know that the secret will go no further; if I botch the job and have to call in professional assistance, I can do so unembarrassed by any public report running against me. The hardware man may, a day or two later, ask how I got along with the linoleum; but this I charge to professional, not personal, interest. I like it.

I imagine the hardware man gets a great deal of satisfaction out of his business, I know I would, were I in his shoes. On Sunday afternoons I would walk about the neighborhood, and notice Mr. D's tulip bed; he has it nicely bedded down for the winter. I sold him the netting that holds the mulch in place. Mr. A's storm windows seem to have gone on without difficulty; the new pane is quite apparent. There is Mrs. B's apartment; I assisted, one might say, with her mincemeat. Here comes Master C. on his roller skates; only a week ago they were displayed in my window. I would think such things, were I the hardware man; I would take good care of my neighborhood, watch over it, notice what it needed, and then display the goods in my windows.

* * *

There seems, incidentally, to have been a great change in hardware store windows. It was not long ago that they were laid out solely for the masculine eye, and filled with planes, drills, bits, stepladders, tar paper and rubber hose. Those things are still there, but they no longer play the stellar rôle. There are now brilliant arrays of aluminum utensils, with neat signs mentioning superior features; businesslike electric irons, glass baking dishes, and trays for that nook in the refrigerator. Potato mashers, electric mixers, can openers that will open cans, are posed to catch the eye; a set of giddy spice jars adds a note of frivolity.

I believe that, were I suddenly returned to earth after so long an absence that all sense of time and season had left me, I could stroll down to the neighborhood hardware store, study its windows, and determine the month with a high degree of accuracy. In March there are kites, in April marbles, in May the spading forks, garden seeds and first-basemen's mitts, June brings beach balls and thermos bottles. Early in September book straps, bucksaws and axes pass in review; October suggests storm sash; November, skates and carving sets, andirons and snow shovels. December passes with a glitter of colored lights and electric trains, and before we know it the hardware man displays flue stoppers and calsomine brushers and marbles and garden hose again.

* * *

I cannot recall that I ever saw anyone display impatience while waiting his turn in a hardware store. A soothing atmosphere reproves haste as soon as one enters the door. Perhaps the storekeeper exudes it; he never hurries. Perhaps, again, it is due to the thoughtful unstinted display of merchandise—so many things catch the eye and call for inspection that, instead of growing impatient, one enjoys the waiting time and even lingers of his own accord on his way to the door. Possibly impatience is ruled out because the customer doesn't know what he wants or where it is and realizes his helplessness, so he waits contentedly for expert advice. In a bakery we think: All I want is that cake there—couldn't you wrap it up for me right away? But in the hardware store the particular size of hammock hook we want is probably up in one of those high drawers, and there's nothing to do but wait our turn and, meanwhile, did you ever see a neater set of cookie cutters than these on the counter?

J. F. H.

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Richard Cœur-de-Lion at Castle Coningsburgh

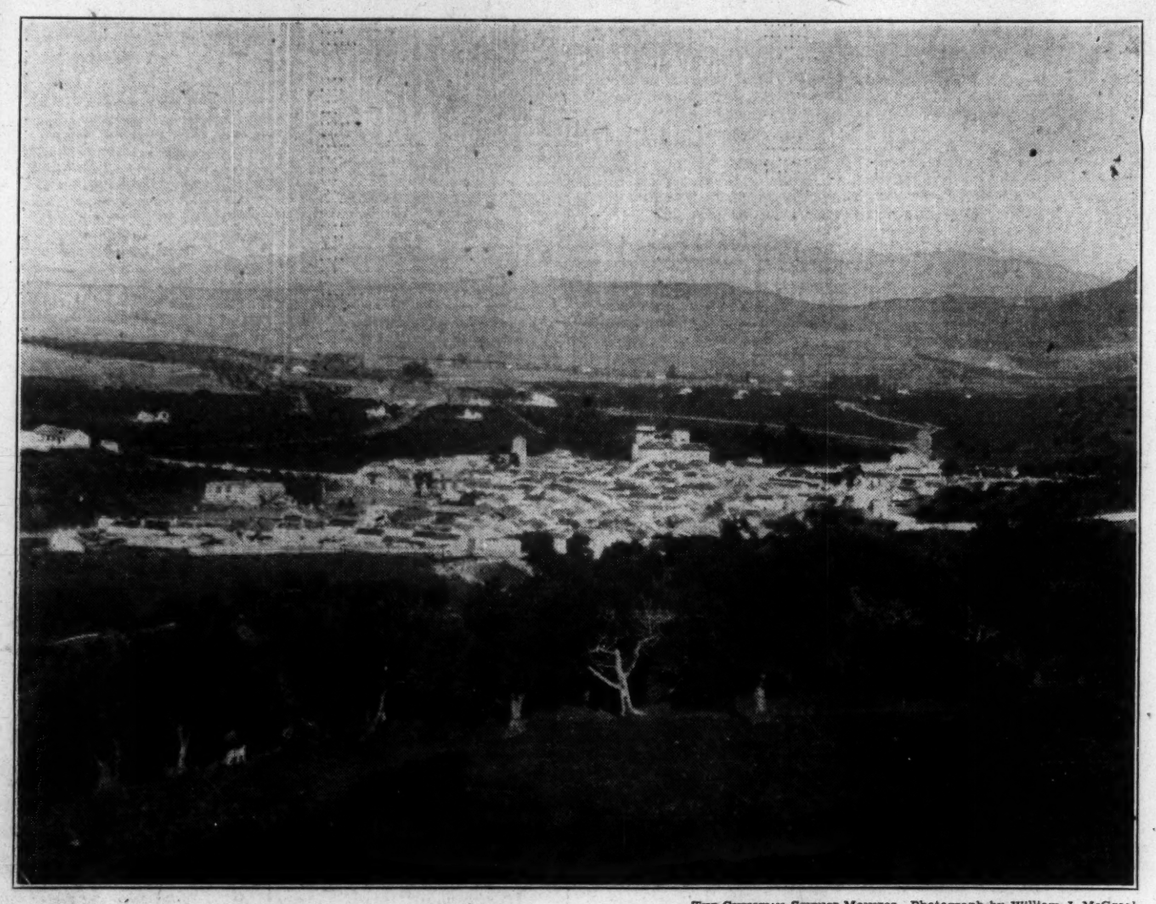
There are few more beautiful or striking scenes in England than are presented by the vicinity of this ancient Saxon fortress. The soft and gentle river Don sweeps through an amphitheater, in which cultivation is richly blended with woodland, and on a mount ascending from the river, well defended by walls and ditches, rises this ancient edifice, which, as its Saxon name implies, was, previous to the Conquest, a royal residence of the kings of England. The outer walls have probably been added by the Normans, but the inner keep bears token of very great antiquity. It is situated on a mount at one angle of the inner court, and forms a complete circle of perhaps twenty-five feet in diameter. The wall is of immense thickness, and is propped or defended by six huge external buttresses, which project from the circle, and rise up against the sides of the tower as if to strengthen or to support it. . . .

When Cœur-de-Lion and his retinue approached this rude yet stately building, it was not, as at present, surrounded by external fortifications. The Saxon architect had exhausted his art in rendering the main keep defensible, and there was no other circumvallation than a rude barrier of palisades. . . .

The mode of entering the great tower of Coningsburgh Castle is very peculiar, and partakes of the rude simplicity of the early times in which it was erected. A flight of steps, so deep and narrow as to be almost precipitous, leads up to a low portal in the south side of the tower, by which the adventurous antiquary may still, or at least, could a few years since, gain access to a small stair within the thickness of the main wall of the tower, which leads up to the third story of the building—the two lower being dungeons or vaults, which neither receive air nor light, save by a square hole in the third story, with which they seem to have communicated by a ladder. The access to the upper apartments in the tower, which consist in all of four stories is given by stairs which are carried up through the external buttresses.

By this difficult and complicated entrance, the good King Richard, followed by his faithful Ivanhoe, was ushered into the round apartment which occupies the whole of the third story from the ground. Wilfred, by the difficulties of the ascent, gained time to muffle his face in his mantle, as it had been held expedient that he should not present himself to his father until the King should give him the signal.

There were assembled in this apartment, around a large oaken table, about a dozen of the most distinguished representatives of the Saxon families in the adjacent counties. These were all old, or at least elderly, men; for the younger race, to the great displeasure of the seniors, had, like Ivanhoe, broken down many of the barriers which separated for half a century the Normar victors from the vanquished Saxons—From "Ivanhoe," by SIR WALTER SCOTT.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by William J. McGreal

Pizarra, in Southern Spain

A Home in the Himalayas

As British Trade Agent at Yatung, my jurisdiction extended along the trade route from the Sikkim frontier, at the Jelap and Nathu passes, to the Tang Pass, beyond Pharijong, which commanded the head of the Chumbi Valley. In addition to its military importance, Pharijong is also the chief trade mart of southern central Tibet. . . .

In those days all travellers in Tibet were official, for to other persons the country was still closed. These had to pass through Yatung on their way up and down the line, and their visits served to break the monotony of the daily round, and to introduce fresh topics of conversation into our limited circle. Travellers halted in the dak-bungalow, where excellent accommodation was available. In fact, all along the route between India and Gyantse first-class staging-houses, roughly a day's march apart, have been erected by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers and others travelling in Sikkim and Tibet. I made it a rule always to invite visitors to Yatung to my bungalow for at least one meal, and in this way I had the pleasure of meeting many interesting people. . . .

Lamas from the local monasteries made a practice of calling on me at fixed intervals, and were always ready to entertain me and my family in return at their monasteries. In the Chumbi Valley one finds both sects of the Established Church, the Gelukpa and the Kagyupa, as well as the small communities of the followers of the Bon faith already alluded to.

English vegetables, introduced by my wife, did extraordinarily well, and nowhere else have I seen them grow to such a size while still retaining their flavour. We had to collect enough vegetables in the autumn, before the frosts set in, to carry us through the winter, as the expense of importing them from India was prohibitive.

I could not have wished for a more delightful spot in which to be stationed. My wife and I never missed the excitements and amusements of town life, for we were, and still are, lovers of the wild. We had all the company we desired in the visitors who came to Tibet, in the officials who were stationed in that country, and in our own children. . . .

The great event of the year, as far as my family was concerned, was the homecoming of the children. These young people had as difficult and hazardous a journey to and from their school in Darjeeling as any children in the world. Coming home for them meant a ride of hundreds of miles through the heart of the highest mountains in the world, over passes full of snow, and over the most execrable roads imaginable. Their school closed during the winter months, so that they had to travel at the worst time of the year. I used to send mules and ponies for them from Yatung, and when they were on the road they were in sole charge of my eldest daughter, Anne, who assumed entire control of her younger brothers and sisters once they were away from home, shepherding them across some of the most hazardous country in the world. —DAVID MACDONALD, in "Twenty Years in Tibet." (Philadelphia: Lippincott. London: Seeley, Service.)

'Tis the warm south, where Europe spreads her lands
Like fretted leaflets, breathing on the deep:
Broad-breasted Spain, leaning with equal love
On the Mid Sea that moans with memories,
And on the untravelled Ocean's restless tides.

—George Eliot

PIZARRA: a white town, gleaming in its setting of tree-clad hills; red-tiled roofs turned to the sun and narrow streets squinting between the houses. This is Andalusia, the southernmost part of Spain and a region that divides its land between waste mountainous districts and fertile fields, hardly an acre of which goes unused. The soil around Pizarra is especially suited to olive and orange growing; and, as far as the eye can see, there are neat rows of trees and roads running out from the town to the groves.

It is the mid-winter orange season and the trees have been stripped of their fruit. There are mounds of oranges, waiting in the groves to be brought to the town. Along all the roads are strings of donkeys, each headed by a gray *burroquito* with a bell around his neck. Some of the strings move slowly back to the groves, empty panniers swaying to the stride; others are moving a little more slowly toward Pizarra, panniers bulging and pungent with oranges.

In the town, girls are sorting oranges, laughing and chatting as they work. They have quick deft movements. The best fruit is wrapped for export, the very ripe is set in a pile for local use, some is laid aside to be dried for peel (the flat roofs of the houses are covered with oranges drying in the sun), the over-ripe is tossed into the group of children watching with vague, patient curiosity. A fortunate urchin presses an orange to his lips, sucks the warm sweet "sugar water," tosses the rind to the goats always on the fringe of the children.

A church bell strikes eleven, full mellow notes. Work is stopped. The laughter and the chatter become the subdued tones of personal speech. Donkeys are led into their sheds, goats to their pens. The wide-eyed children tumble into their houses. In a few moments Pizzaro looks deserted. Sunshine streams on the drying orange peels, odors of herbs and olive oil come from the houses, then quiet—the town is having its siesta.

Lull

Now do the birds of air alight
Like petals on the lake of night
And float serene and, side by side,
Move like small billows on the tide.
So drifting with the wave they seem
A part of water and of dream;
So folded like the flowers they sleep
Upon the dim and crystal deep,
The dusky water; resting there,
They have renounced the world of air.
A part of night unless a note
Lifts, sudden silver, from a throat.
Then, with a stir, they will arise
And leaning on the evening skies
Take the whole heavens by surprise.

HAROLD VINAL.

The Great Cock, "Tragopan"

If some enthusiast for brilliant color combinations and contrasts had assembled, just out of his fancy, such an array as the following for the plumage of a bird of Fable, it could hardly have been more daring. Yet it all belongs to the real male Himalayan Impeyan pheasant!—the head, throat and long crest feathers metallic green, the nape and sides of the neck reddish copper, the mantle refulgent golden-green, the wings chiefly purplish blue, the lower back pure white, and the tail orange.

With such hues and iridescences adorning only one of the many beautiful species which lured him on difficult explorations in many lands, one cannot wonder that a natural scientist, endowed also with such artistic appreciation as William Beebe, should have counted the hardships of his quest light in completing his authoritative monograph on the pheasants of the world.

Not only among the cold highlands below the giant Himalayan snow-crests, but in the burning heat of the Indian plains did the searcher have to endure trials and dangers. In Ceylon and Burma also, in Tibet and China, Malaysia, Java, Borneo and Japan. And yet, much as Bunyan's Pilgrim forgot the Slough of Despond, the overhanging Hill Difficulty, and faith-testing Lions, in his first glimpse of the Delectable Mountains, all the hard progress of the pilgrim of the pheasants must have been banished from thought by his dramatic sight of the superb cock Tragopan, beneath the sunrise-gilded pinnacle of Mount Everest.

The natural scientist's trail at that keen morning hour overlooked what seemed a tumbled snow-waste of clouds, filling all the valleys and gorges below him, and rolling far and silent about the majestic "archipelago" of the Himalayan peaks. It was out of this solitude of cloud that a sudden loud whir of wings resounded almost at his feet, like the roll of a deep drum. A moment later there burst out of the fog, less than twenty yards distant, "a splendid bird, glowing as it veered sideways, with richest carmine and besprinkled with a myriad white stars as of shining dewdrops. I gazed in rapt admiration at the great cock Tragopan, as on set wings it scaled swiftly away in a long graceful curve, which at last immersed it again in the billowy waves of blue-gray vapor. For days," he adds, "I had been studying this wary bird; but never had I been so struck with its glorious beauty as when, like the flying fishes in the far distant ocean, it had so unexpectedly burst for a moment through the surface of cloud into the clear upper air."

One can feel also in this searcher's reports his zest for the names of his "quarry," which he would as little have thought of harming as a jewel seeker of crushing a gleaming ruby or emerald under heel. One is sure that he kept saying over and over during all that thrilling morning in the Himalayan wonderland: "The great cock Tragopan!" And indeed what sonorous and haunting syllables they are!

A like matching of entrancing names (which merit repeating again and again, to savor their magic), with the magnificent attire of the pheasants, is attained in the Siamese Crested Fireback, the male with face vivid scarlet, long tufted crest steel-blue, midback shining gold, and lower back and rump bronze red; in the Green Japanese, with his face also scarlet, his crown, nape, mantle and breast dark metallic green, neck rich purple, scapulars coppery red, and tail greenish-gray with wide purplish fringe; in the Scintillating Copper, also of Japan; in the Malay Bronze-Tailed; the Chinese Silver; and the surpassing Golden (Linnæus's Chrysolophus pictus, or "Painted Golden-crest"), that ranges the mountains of Central China, plumed and ruffed in splendor beyond any description to convey. Yet words that strive as they can to record such a climax of refulgence in bird vesture, tell of his yellow-golden crown, long streaming crest and lower back, his orange-tipped and steel-blue-barred cape feathers, metallic-green mantle, dark crimson scapulars, Tyrian purple secondaries, and shining crimson lower body and upper tail coverts, the latter being foiled against the much longer tail feathers of black and dotted brown, like a series of flaring ruby rockets.

So the breath-taking glories become a permanent treasure of the inner eye, though the outer may not see all the members of so dazzling a family. Thanks in full measure to the explorers, undeterred by many obstacles, who have trailed the gorgeous ones in their wild fastnesses and faithfully reported to us their marvelous kaleidoscope of sunlit plumage!

E. W.

The Backgrounds of Poe

In Poe's poems I am unable to find any specific reference to contemporary movements or to contemporary conditions; but an indebtedness to his times is nevertheless discoverable in virtually every poem that he wrote. For nothing is plainer than that Poe, as a poet,—and he is, to me, first of all a poet—belongs with the Romanticists of his time. And he belongs not alone with Coleridge, whom the ablest of his biographers has justly characterized as "the guiding genius of his early intellectual life," but with Byron also and with Moore and with Shelley. He began as a poet by imitating Byron and Moore; he came a little later under the spell of Shelley; and both in his theorizing as to poetry and in the application of these theories to his own art he proclaimed himself the ardent disciple of Coleridge. . . .

That Poe's tales, moreover, despite a strain of realism here and there, were, like the poems, a product of the Romantic movement, is so obvious as scarcely to call for demonstration. Suffice it to say that Poe makes use of nearly all the conventional devices that distinguish the work of the Gothic romancer—the machinery of trapdoors and subterranean chambers, of secret passages and decayed castles. . . .

But if there were no other evidence of Poe's touch with his times, we should still have the most conclusive evidence of his closeness to his age in his critical and miscellaneous writings. These are mainly book reviews, and hence are by their very nature as genuinely contemporary as are the pages of one of our literary weeklies of the present time.

In his book reviews Poe passed judgment on very nearly every writer of importance belonging to his generation—on Dickens and Bulwer and Disraeli, on Macaulay and Leigh Hunt and Southey, on Coleridge, on Mrs. Browning, on Tennyson, to mention but a few among his English contemporaries; on Irving and Bryant and Hawthorne and Lowell and Longfellow and Willis and Cooper and Kennedy and Simms and Margaret Fuller and Mrs. Osgood, to mention a few Americans. Here we have a painstaking review of Bulwer's *Night and Morning* or a bitterly satirical notice of Theodore S. Fay's *Norman Leslie*, there the famous essay on Hawthorne's *Twice-Told Tales*; here a paper in which his fellow-critics are reprimanded for their dimness of vision in not recognizing the superior gifts of Tennyson, and there the famous advance notice of *Barnaby Rudge*, in which he astonished Dickens by outlining the course which the plot of his novel was to take; here the very minute dissection of one of Mrs. Browning's volumes, which led Mrs. Browning to remark that he had "so obviously and thoroughly read [her] poems as to be a wonder among critics."—KILLIS CAMPBELL, in "The Mind of Poe and Other Studies." (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

Power of Meekness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE experiences of Daniel, "a man greatly beloved," afford a remarkable example of the divine power realizable by him who assiduously cultivates the quality of meekness. Hebrew by descent and culture, Daniel had learned at an early age to pray to God with an understanding heart. Although trained at the court of a great king, surrounded by Oriental luxury and splendor, he was faithful to his early religious training and adhered to its restrictions, as shown in frugal living. His bearing in situations of extreme difficulty was in keeping with his spiritual attainments. This had brought him the king's preferment "above the presidents and princes, because an excellent spirit was in him." A wise observer of the ways of mortals, himself guileless and just, Daniel had met and mastered the onslaughts of jealousy, envy, hatred, and their like, long before these animal propensities of his enemies had with apparent success planned to have him thrown into the lions' den. When he faced the beasts that were meant to destroy him, his meek and unselfed realization of divine Love's omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence shut their mouths. Meeting the gaze of him who had cleared his consciousness of that which is animal-like, the would-be devourers found nothing to devour.

Christ Jesus, Truth's own representative and interpreter, said of himself, "I am meek and lowly in heart." "He who dated time, the Christian era, and spanned eternity, was the meekest man on earth," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 163); and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 597) she speaks of the master Christian as "the great Nazarene, as meek as he was mighty."

By his immortal deeds Christ Jesus proved the vital power of meekness, that quality which has its origin in spiritual understanding and in the realization of the infinitude of God, the only Mind. Jesus acknowledged but one will, the will of God; human will and sense-desire found no place in his consciousness. By constant communion with his heavenly Father he completely disproved the tempter's allegation of a human selfhood consisting of a mixture of matter and mind, apart from Spirit. He attained conscious at-one-ment with God by excluding from his thinking all that is material and mortal. Thus he clearly reflected divine power, and constantly applied it to the advancement of spiritual good among mankind.

Although most tenderly solicitous of the well-being of others, Jesus was never concerned with material conditions as such. He understood their utter unreality, nonintelligence, and voidness of real power. He knew real power to be the self-expression of divine Mind, manifested in health, holiness, and harmony. Being devoid of selfishness, Christ Jesus became the great demonstrator of dominion and true manhood.

As understood in the language of Christian Science, meekness and might are inseparable terms. Where either one is manifested, both are present. The meekness which, rejoicing in the allness of the good God and Father, sings, "Give unto the Lord glory and strength," is in return clad with the reflected power of divine Love.

Christian Science explains the so-called miracles of Bible days as natural demonstrations of God's power—natural, because based on immutable spiritual law, as applicable and as operative in our days as in earlier times. In perfect accord with the Holy Scriptures, it teaches as the basic fact of divine being the spiritual nature of God and His creation, including man.

Meekness and gratitude grow out of the understanding of man's true relationship to his Maker. The joyous realization of man's eternal dependence upon God for his entire being, independence from all that is unlike the divine, brings freedom from the yoke of sickness, fear, lack, enslaving habits, and other discordant conditions. The more deeply the conviction of Love's all-encompassing, beneficent government penetrates our thinking, the more complete will be our liberation from the depressing sense of personal responsibility in connection with our own well-being or that of others. The greater our meek and trustful reliance on God, the more comprehensive becomes the dominion which we manifest over the perplexing ills of human life, and the better we are prepared to lead happy and useful lives.

A mental attitude of indolence is foreign to the spiritual alertness which accompanies true humility. The truly meek one will not render obeisance where it is not due. Real meekness and weakness are antithetic. Human personality ceases to engross him who habitually looks to God for guidance, and thus turns away from false influence. Kindness and generosity then become the spontaneous expressions of his inmost thinking. He learns how to bless others by striving unceasingly to hold to the ideal of perfect God, Spirit, and perfect spiritual man. Gaining in meekness, he gains in dominion. In a measure, he begins to share in the Way-shower's beatitude, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."

Autumn Interval

When first I walked this way,
Surely that beech can tell—
One earlier Autumn day
It marked my passing well.
And the gray crumbling wall
Beside the leafy track,
Should certainly recall
Someone who gave it back
Three stones it could not spare,
And piled them neatly there!

This is the very hill
Thrusting into the sky,
Where Summer lingered still,
Holding the season by.
Then, with reluctant tread,
Went slowly through the land,
Touching with piteous hand
The yellow leaf, the red,
The burnished wrinkled gold
For which the Year was sold!

Here paused the Summer, her bright course arresting,
And I who followed after, might have found her
Deep-eyed, and pensive—her thin cloak around her,
But the jays saw me, and made loud protesting.

SARA HENDERSON HAY.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Market Is In Quiet Period And Prices Mixed

Fluctuations Generally in Narrow Groove—Rails Continue Dull

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—The buying rush in stocks and staples slowed down to a jog today as the dollar displayed some resistance in foreign exchange dealings and the domestic gold price was boosted only 5 cents to $33.20 an ounce.

The British pound jumped to another new post-war high at $5.16¼, then lost all of its gains and some more before steadying. French francs and other leading European currencies held around their previous closing levels. Today's RFC gold rate was slightly under that of London, for the first time, and was an indication to traders that Washington desired a more orderly reduction in dollar values.

Grains followed a rather narrow course, cotton firmed and other commodities were mixed. U. S. Government bonds continued heavy.

Fluctuations were confined to an extremely narrow range. The late tone was steady with price betterment occurring in gold mining shares. Homestake Mining recovered 26 points while Dome and McIntyre were up around 2.

American Telephone Case. General Motors and U. S. Steel ruled about steady to slightly higher. Consolidated Gas and Allied Chemical were somewhat reactionary.

Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

The U. S. Steel Corp., following announcement that it would discontinue reporting its monthly backlog figures, made public instead its shipments for October. These showed a decline of 2264 tons to 572,897 tons from the September total of 575,161 tons. The decrease had generally been expected and created little stir in market circles.

A drop in car loadings for the week ended Nov. 4, of 28,483 under those for the preceding week was somewhat smaller than the usual seasonal decline. This total was 20,483 over the like week of 1932.

Currency Comment

The apparent success of the Administration in lowering the price of American currency in terms of leading European exchanges was the subject of much comment in the financial district. It was pointed out, however, that other influences than the continued advance in the domestic gold rate may have influenced the spurt of sterling to its highest level since 1914.

In some quarters it was reported that there had been a heavy capital flight into the pound, not only from America, but from the gold bloc countries where it is feared that a fall from the metallic base may be imminent. According to the theory that the heaviest buying of sterling really has come from abroad, the stepping up of the gold price in the United States has not been the prime factor in the buoyancy of British money.

At the same time bankers report there has been a steady flow recently of capital funds from America to London, the flight being attributed principally to fears that the inflationary wave in the United States may eventually wash the dollar to unanticipated depths. Another spur to the pound is said to have been hurried covering by merchants of their commitments abroad because of the belief that sterling might go much higher in the event that France divorced gold.

Weekly trade reviews credited the arrival of colder weather with an improvement in retail sales. Some merchants in the last week, it was found, enjoyed their best business since last August. It was expected that the Christmas buying season would surpass any in the last three years for many retailers. The comparative stability of prices was viewed as highly encouraging.

High Grade Bonds Lower

High grade bonds continued their retreat to lower levels today. United States Government issues experienced further sharp losses in spite of the dollar's firmer stand against European gold currencies. Secondary loans were heavy in contrast to their action yesterday. Foreign issues were irregular.

Short term United States Treasury loans reflected the greattest degree of investor uneasiness over currency uncertainties, sustaining declines ranging up to a full point in the early dealings. The longer term issues were down from 10-32 to 28-32 point, while Libertys, including the called Fourth 4¼s, yielded from 8-32 to 22-32 point.

Liquidation was evident in various of the high rating corporation categories like Santa Fe 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Consolidated Gas 5½s and American Telephone 5s.

A lagging stock market provided no incentive for fresh trading interest in the semi-speculative group and quotations were lower all along the line. Losses ran to as much as two points in some loans of the International Telephone Co., Utility Power & Light, Northern Pacific Railway, Erie, and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron.

Most of the leaders in the foreign group lost ground on a relatively small turnover. This was true of British Government 5½s notwithstanding the further sharp rise in sterling exchange. French 7s were steady, with the 7½s off a point.

Dividend Declarations

Texas Gulf Producing Company declared a dividend of 2½ per cent in stock, payable Dec. 23 to stock of record Nov. 24. This is the same dividend paid in previous quarters.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, as compared with 12½ cents previously, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis. The disbursement is payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 12.

National Dairy Products Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a common share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 4.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.10	Last Nov.9
13¼	3		Adams Express	3800	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	1100	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	17¾
19¾	1¾		Advance Rumely	700	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝
11⅜	5⅜	1.60	A½liated Prod	400	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	1400	103	101⅞	101⅞	104
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9100	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	25⅝
8¼	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1800	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
21⅝	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	700	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
20	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	7	7	7	7
145½	70⅜	6	Allied Chem	2500	136½	133	133	136
124	115	7	Allied Chem pf	500	122	121	121	
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	6500	20⅜	19½	19	¼19⅜
24	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	100	15	15	15	15
9¼	⅝		Amal Leather	300	4½	4	4	5
40	5		Amal Leather pf	800	44	43	43	43½
47	18½	2	Amerada	200	24½	24½	24½	24
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	700	25	24	24	24½
28½	8		Am Bank Note	200	13	13	13	13½
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	200	10	9¾	10	10½
64	23¾		Am Beet Sug pf	100	55	52⅝	52⅝	
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	29½	28	28	29½
106	10	7	Am Brke S&F pf	30	94	94	94	
98¼	40⅛	4	Am Can	4600	93½	90½	91¼	91½
134	112	7	Am Can pf	400	123	120	120	123
39¾	6⅛		Am Car & Fdry	2800	26⅝	24⅞	24¾	25⅜
89⅝	13		Am Car & F pf	200	38¾	38	38¾	38
13	6½		Am Comm Alcohol	4100	54¼	52½	52½	53½
19⅝	3⅛	.60	Am European	200	5	5	5	
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow	20400	10⅞	10	10⅛	10⅜
35⅞	6½		Am & For Pow pf	900	21	21	21	22½
21½	4⅛	1	Am & For Pow 6	1100	17⅜	16¼	16¼	17⅛
57½	13½		Am Hawaiian	700	18	17⅜	18¼	18⅜
17½	3¾		Am Hide & L pf	200	35	34¼	34¼	35½
15½	4¼		Am Ice	800	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅞
31½	5⅝		Am International	1400	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅝
63	17¾		Am Locomotive	600	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	29½
5¼	¾		Am Loco pf	200	47¼	47	47	47
23⅜	3½		Am Mach & M ct	200	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
19⅞	4		Am Metal	3500	21	20½	20½	20½
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am Power & Lt	6500	8⅝	7¾	7⅞	8
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	200	21	20	20	20⅞
19⅛	4⅝		Am P&L 5% pf	200	17½	17	17	17
31⅞	5¼		Am Rolling Mill	9100	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
63	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	4500	17	16½	16⅞	17
41½	7¼		Am Ship & Com	100	38	38	38	40
53½	10⅜		Am Smelt & Ref	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
93	31		Am Smelt & Ref	22500	48	46⅜	46⅝	47¾
37	4⅝		Am Smelt & R pf	400	90	90	90	91¼
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel Dairies	700	19	18½	18¾	18¾
42⅞	30	2½	Am Steel F pf	70	58⅜	55	55	
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	36	35¾	35¾	38
134¾	86½	6	Am Sugar Ref	1100	53⅜	55	55	56¾
25	3¾		Am Tel & Tel	7300	118	116	116	116⅜
33⅞	7		Am Type Fndrs	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
43¼	10⅞		Am Type F pf	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
17	3½		Am Wat W & E	2500	20⅝	20	20	20⅛
61⅞	22⅝		Am Woolen	100	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
74¾	3⅜		Am Woolen pf	600	54	53½	53½	53¾
22⅜	5		Am Writ Pap pf	30	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
7⅝	1		Anaconda Cop	17200	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
29¼	9¾	1	A P W Papr	100	27	27	27	
90	41	7	Archer Daniels	200	26½	26½	26½	26¾
73¼	1⅛		Armour Del pf	100	76	76	76	76
5	2¼		Armour Ill A	1200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
93	7		Armour Ill B	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3
7	1½		Armour Ill pf	2400	44⅞	43	43½	45⅜
9⅛	2		Arnold Constable	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
20	3½		Artloom Corp	100	15	15	15	15
61½	18		Asso Dry Goods	300	12¾	12⅛	12m	12¾
30½	15		Asso Dry G 1pf	200	48⅛	47	47	45
79⅜	34⅜		Asso Dry G 2pf	200	46	46	46	47⅝
59	16½		Atchison pf	3900	51⅜	50	50	51
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	200	58½	57½	57½	58⅞
37⅛	9		Atl Refining	1400	33⅜	32	32	33¼
84m	31⅛	2	Atlas Powder	5100	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
28½	1½		Atlas Powder pf	300	27¾	26¾	27½	28
38	12	1	Atlas Tack	80	79¾	79	79	79
11⅜	5½		Auburn Auto	1100	31½	31	31½	31¼
			Austin Nichols A	2700	41	41	41	43
			Aviation Corp Del	7100	8½	8	8⅛	8⅛

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17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	7100	12⅜	11⅜	11¾	12½
37⅞	8½		Balt & Ohio	7800	24⅞	23⅛	23⅝	24⅝
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	600	25	24⅜	24⅜	25
92½	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	200	92	92	92	92
41¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	33½	33½	33½	
110	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	120	98½	96	96	96
7¼	⅜		Barker Bros	50	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
24½	5⅛		Barker Bros pf	10	18	18	18	17
11	2		Barnsdall A	2600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜
96½	62¼	5.86	Beatrice Cream	800	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
15	13¼	1½	Belg Nat Rys pf	300	98½	97½	97½	
21¾	6⅞		Benef Ind Loan	900	14¼	14	14	14
33⅜	9	1	Bendix Aviation	3800	14½	13⅞	14	14
49¼	10⅛		Best & Co	100	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝
82	31½		Bethlehem Steel	5600	31	29⅝	30⅜	31⅛
29½	6½		Beth Steel pf	700	53	49	49	51⅜
19¼	3½		Bigelow Sanford	140	21	19⅞	19⅞	22¼
54½	9½	2	Blaw Knox	300	11¼	11	11	11⅜
37⅜	18	1.60†	Bohn Alum & Br	600	48¾	47½	47½	46¾
21⅝	5½		Borden	4300	23¾	22¾	23	23½
4½	⅞		Borg Warner	1400	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¾
14⅝	2⅝		Botany Mills A pf	300	14	13⅞	13⅞	
41¼	21¾		Briggs Mfg	900	9¼	8¾	9	9¼
60½	25⅛	6	Brooklyn Man T	1600	28⅞	28¼	28¼	28⅝
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Q pf	100	45½	45½	45½	
53⅞	28⅝	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	62¾	62	62½	63
18½	13¼		Brown Shoe	100	47	47	47	
9⅞	¾		Brunswick Balke	200	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
19⅝	2¾		Budd Mfg	1800	5½	5⅜	5¾	4¾
35	1		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	10¼
5¾	⅛		Budd Mfg pf	100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	24½
13¼	2½		Budd Wheel	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
20⅞	6½	.40	Bullard	1000	7⅜	7	7	7⅛
4¼	½		Burroughs Add	2400	14½	14¼	14⅜	14½
7½	1¼		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
43¾	8½		Butterick	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
			Byers	2200	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	24¾

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34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	300	22	21½	21½	22¾
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	200	1	1	1	1
9¾	2		Calumet & Hecla	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2600	29	27⅞	27⅞	28⅞
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	4200	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	13½
35½	14	1½	Cannon Mills	200	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¼
103½	30½		Case Threash	8700	73¾	69¾	70	71⅜
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	20	65½	65¼	65½	68
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	3000	21¾	21	21½	21
41	14	1½	Celotex vtc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
44¾	5⅞		Central Aguirre	400	30½	30½	30½	30⅞
73⅜	1		Cerro de Pasco	16700	40½	38⅝	39	39½
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1600	35¼	33⅝	33⅝	34½
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3200	41	39⅞	40¼	40⅞
73⅜	13⅜		Chi & E Ill pf	200	2½	2½	2½	3
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt West	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
11¾	1		Chi & GtW pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7½
18⅛	1½		Chi Mil & St P	800	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
16	1¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	5200	9	8½	8½	8⅝
34¾	2		Chi & N'western	2100	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼
12⅜	2⅛		Chi & N'west pf	100	14	14	14	15⅜
10½	2		Chi Pneu Tool	1500	8½	8	8	8⅛
15	2⅞		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 6%	10	5	5	5	5
34	5		Chi RI&P 7%	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10⅛	2		Chickasha Cot O	200	21	21	21	21
52⅞	7¾	2	Childs Company	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
25	7⅛	2	Chrysler	41600	43¾	42½	42⅝	43⅜
80½	15		Cities Ser & Fuel	800	16¾	16	16	15⅝
39⅜	¼		City Ice & F pf	60	65	65	65	65
2⅛	⅛		City Stores	1000	1	1	1	1
22⅜	7		City Stores vtc	400	1	1	1	1
88	49	6	Colgate-Paum-P	800	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
26	3		Colg-Palm-P pf	100	75½	75½	75½	77½
17⅜	3½		Collins & Aikman	500	17⅞	17½	17½	18⅜
54	12	8	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5½	5	5	5¼
51	15¼		Colo F & I pf	10	15	15	15	14
42⅜	12½		Colo & Southern	30	26	25	25	26
28½	9	.50a	Colo & So 1pf	10	20	20	20	21
83	55	6	Columbia Gas	5300	13¼	12½	12⅝	13¼
27¾	6⅝		Columbia G pf A	200	60	60	60	62
71½	23⅛	2	Columbia Pic vtc	300	22½	22¼	22½	22⅞
19	4		Columbian Carb	1000	57¾	56	56	57
43½	18	2	Comm Credit	400	15	14½	14½	15
57¼	9	.60	Comm Inv Tr	900	34½	33½	33¾	34
7¼	⅜		Comm Solvents	23100	34¼	32⅞	33¼	33⅝
60½	21	6	Comwlth & So	7500	21½	2	2	2
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	600	31½	30	30	31¼
53¾	13¾		Consol Film Ind	2900	24⅛	23¾	24	24⅜
14⅜	1¾		Consol Film I pf	200	3	3	3	
64½	37⅝	3	Consol Gas	5400	40	38½	38¾	40¼
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	200	85	85	85	85½
5½	2		Consol Laundries	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15⅜	5		Consol Oil	12400	12	11½	11⅝	11⅞
10¼	1½		Consol Textile	1800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
4½	¼		Container A	100	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7¼
3½	½		Container B	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
69	35¼	2½	Cont Baking B	800	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅜
36½	10⅝	1.20	Cont Can	3500	66⅜	65¼	65½	65⅞
41	14	1½	Cont Insurance	500	26¾	25⅝	26	26⅜
19⅜	4⅞		Cont Motors	800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
90⅝	45⅜	3	Cont Oil	12600	18⅝	17¾	18	18⅛
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	2300	135⅜	72	72	73
7½	2⅜		Coty	30	136	136	136	136¼
30½	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	300	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	400	28⅞	28¼	28¼	28¾
38⅛	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1400	36⅛	35⅛	35⅜	35¾
37½	9		Crucible Steel	100	35½	35½	35½	35¾
4⅜	½		Cuba Co	200	17⅜	17½	17½	18
8½	1		Cuban Am Sug	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
32¼	6½		Cuban Am Sug pf	300	43¾	43¾	43¾	44¾
4	⅛		Cudahy Packing	600	17	16	16	17
8	2		Curtiss-Wright	200	41	40	40	41½
			Curtiss-Wright A	1200	5⅝	5	5	5

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
5¾			Deere & Co	10800	33	31½	31⅝	32½
93¾	37⅜		Del & Hudson	2500	58¾	53	53	54½
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	7800	25½	24	24¼	25¼
19¾	2		Denver R & pf	200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	500	58	57	57	60
33⅜	10		Devoe & Ray A	400	31	29½	29½	
39½	12	1.80†	Diamond Match	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26½
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dome Mines	3500	38⅝	36½	37⅝	36
18¾	10¼	.75	Dominion Stores	300	21½	20¾	20¾	20⅝
85¾	32½	2	Douglas Ac	1200	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14½
117	97½	6	du Pont de Nem	16200	81¼	79	79⅝	80½
			du Pont deb	200	113⅞	112	112	113½

—E—

10	1½		Eastern Roll Mill	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
87¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	900	75	74½	75	75
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	300	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
16	3¾	.20b	Eaton Mfg	600	11¾	11	11	11
27½	10		Eitingon Schild	2700	3	2¾	3	3
8¼	1		Elec Auto-Lite	3400	16	15½	16	15⅞
4¼	1		Elec Boat	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	4⅛
15⅜	3½		Elec & Mus Ind	3600	4	3¾	3¾	4⅛
36½	7½		Elec Pow & Lt	2600	6⅝	6	6	6⅝
32¾	6⅛		Elec Pow & L pf	500	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¾
54	21	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	1100	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11¾
4	1		Elec Sto Battery	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
99⅞	15		Elk Horn Coal	300	42	41¾	42	41¼
13⅜	6½	1	Engineers PS ww	100	1	1	1	1⅛
25⅞	3⅝		Equitable Off Bld	100	17½	17½	17½	17
29½	4½		Eric RR	500	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
10⅞	3		Eric RR 1pf	500	16¼	15	15¼	16½
32⅜	6⅞		Eureka Vacuum	200	17	17	17	18
7½	⅜		Evans Products	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
11½	4½	1¼	Exchange Buffet	110	4½	4½	4½	4½

—F—

42	10		Fairbanks M pf	20	35	34⅞	35	
6¾	1⅜		Fed Screw W	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
36	10¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
16	8	.80	Fidelity Phe F In	700	28¼	28	28	26½
31½	9¼	.40	Filene's o&Sns Co	10	21	21	21	21
			Firestone T & R	4300	22¾	21½	21½	22

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.10	Last Nov.9
75	42	6	Firstn. T&R pf A	200	71	71	71	72
73¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	55½	54½	55	55¼
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	1000	15⅝	15	15¼	15⅝
28½	13⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝
23⅜	2		Foundation	1400	12⅞	11¾	11¾	12⅞
19	12½		Fox Film A	300	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
47⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	2400	46⅜	45⅛	45⅞	46¼
31	9		Fuller pr pf	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	

—G—

12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	1400	8¾	7⅞	8⅜	8
43¾	13⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	1500	30¼	29¼	29¼	30¾
27	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	900	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
20⅞	11⅜	1	Gen Baking	300	13½	13	13	14
11⅜	1¼		Gen Bronze	1800	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	7
23	2¼		Gen Cable	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Cable A	100	8	8	8	8
12¾	10⅞	.60	Gen Electric	26400	21⅜	20½	20⅝	21⅛
39⅝	21	1.80	Gen Elec Sp	700	11⅞	11¾	11⅝	12
27⅞	8		Gen Foods	3400	36	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛
16⅛	3⅛		Gen Gas & E A	500	½	½	½	
106½	92⅛	6	Gen G & E cv pf		10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	11¼
35¾	10	1	Gen Mills pf	200	103	103	103	
10⅛	2¼		Gen Motors	50700	31½	30¼	30⅝	30¾
24	8⅝		Gen Out Ad	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8¼	2		Gen Out Ad A	100	10	10	10	
49½	13¼	1	Gen Pub Service		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
4⅝	⅝		Gen Ry Signal	300	32	32	32	32
22¾	5½		Gen Realty	800	2½	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛
20¼	9¾	1	Gen Rlty pf ww	400	15½	14	15	14⅝
75	47¾	5	Gillette Saf Raz	3200	12	11½	11½	11⅞
7⅝	¾		Gillette S R pf	400	54	52¾	54	52
20	3¾		Gimbel Bros	700	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
16	3		Glidden	800	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
47½	27¾	2	Gobel (Adolf)	1900	8	7½	7½	7⅝
21½	3		Gold Dust	2100	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17½
80½	9¼		Goodrich	10300	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
63	9		Goodrich pf	200	36	36	36	
47½	9¼		Goodyear	7400	36⅛	35	35	36
80½	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	200	59	57	57	58⅛
17½	7		Gotham Silk Hos	200	8½	8	8½	8⅝
90	64¾		Graham Paige	1200	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2⅝
15⅝	3⅞		Grand Un pf	1600	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
36⅜	15⅜	1	Grant (WT)	300	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
33½	4⅞		Great Nor pf	900	28½	27¾	27¾	28¼
16⅜	8⅛		Great Nor Ore	4000	18½	17⅝	17⅝	19
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	700	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼
	4⅜		Grigsby-Grunow	7300	38⅛	37¼	37½	38¼
11½	1¾		Gulf Mobile & N	1200	1¾	1½	1½	1¾

—H—

9½	1½		Hahn Dept

Financial: News and Comment

Says Roads Need More Collectivism, Less Individualism

Financial and Commercial Exploitation Hit by Coordinator Eastman

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Less individualism and more collectivism, to the end of producing greater efficiency and economy in railroad operation, but not dependence upon direct system consolidations to achieve this purpose, is how Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coördinator of Transportation, last night described his department's approach to the rail problem.

The Federal Coördinator of transportation, in his first important address in the railroad center of the country since undertaking the work of rail coördination, thus endeavored to quiet uneasiness as to probability of a wholesale rail consolidation program, but in doing so, made it clear the railroads would be expected to subscribe to the policy that what was best for them collectively was best for them individually. He expressed the conviction that they were more willing to do this than they used to be, and that they were already beginning to register a "less individualistic point of view."

Hits Exploitation

Both financial and commercial exploitation were hit by the Federal Coördinator as things for the railroads to guard against, the most vigorous part of his address being a denouncement of what he termed "Jesse James" tactics on the part of so-called traffic clubs to force the sale of particular materials and supplies on the carriers.

"Knowledge of this practice is easy to obtain," he said, "but proof is difficult. It would be well for the railroads to band together in a vigilance committee to root out this evil, and I think it would also increase their self-respect." Financial exploitation he dismissed with the summary statement that the railroads have "too often suffered" from it, although for the men who have actually run the railroads he said he had always had the utmost respect.

Coöperation Needed

Specific recommendations for the attainment of greater economy and efficiency began with coöperation between the railroads in the standardization and amplification of types of equipment and of practices, and ran to unification and simplification of terminal operations in the larger centers. In this connection the coördinator said:

"These studies are intended to develop what it is possible to do very largely with the facilities which now exist, in the way of greater economy and efficiency in terminal operations, if the carriers will only coöperate with each other. The studies will not embrace ambitious schemes requiring a large outlay of capital, although they will not preclude the considertion of such plans in the future if the need for them should arise. Nor will they preclude the greater use of trucks in terminal distribution. On the contrary the possibility of such use will be kept in mind. The object will also be to develop plans which will not be dependent upon system consolidations of carriers, although it may be that they will require the organization of a unified terminal company."

Hopeful Outlook

Mr. Eastman spoke hopefully of the success of the plan for stimulating capital goods purchases by railroads which has been under way at Washington and urged the railroads to take early advantage of the opportunity to borrow from the Federal Government to buy new supplies and equipment actually needed.

"If the railroads could begin buying again in some volume it would reduce unemployment where it is most acute and have a healthful effect on the entire situation;" he said.

The Federal Coördinator spoke at the annual banquet of the Railway Business Association at the Stevens Hotel. Mr. Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific System, another speaker, deplored the "uncertainties and instability of highway and water rates" as compared to the fixity of rail rates and urged a fixed standard of rates for all forms of transportation, characterizing this as a "fundamental business necessity."

He urged that a bill be presented to the next session of Congress providing for the permanent regulation of transportation and also that rigid plans for rail consolidation be avoided. Consolidation, if found advisable, he urged, should be approached very carefully, allowing the railroads to take the initiative themselves before putting on pressure.

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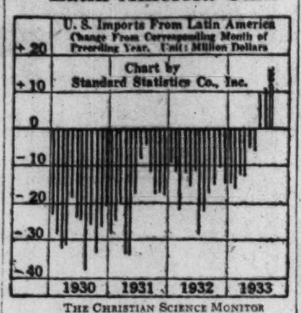


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNITED STATES imports from Latin America for the last three months have been higher than in the corresponding months of the previous year.

Note that this is a reverse of the uniform record of the last 3½ years when each month was lower than the corresponding month a year earlier.

Revenue Freight Loadings Decrease For Week of Nov. 4

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 4, were 607,785 cars, a decrease of 28,889 under the preceding week but an increase of 20,483 over the like period last year.

Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week of Nov. 4 was 225,173 cars, a decrease of 8366 from the preceding week but 15,666 above the corresponding week last year; less than carlot merchandise, 171,503, an increase of 81 over the preceding week, but 5300 below last year; grain and grain products, 31,036; increase 1018 and 1164; forest products, 22,976, decrease 913 from the preceding week but an increase of 5574 over last year; ore, 13,175, decrease 5724 below the preceding week but 8885 over 1932, and 3788 over 1931; coal, 117,885, decrease 12,553 and 6843; coke, 6033, a decrease of 306 cars under the preceding week but 1036 above last year, and livestock, 20,004, a decrease of 2126 below the preceding week and an increase of 301 over last year.

Urges State Banks To Qualify for DIC

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—State banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System were urged today by Harvey C. Couch, director of the Reconstruction Corporation, to hasten their applications for sale of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures to the corporation if they wish to qualify for membership in the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

As head of the non-member preferred stock board of the corporation, Mr. Couch called attention to the fact that the Reserve board has decided that capital notes and debentures have the same standing as preferred stock.

The Emergency Banking Act specifically says that preferred stock shall be regarded as capital. Under the new rule banks in the 20 states which do not permit insurance of preferred stock may now qualify.

Australian Banker Has Optimistic View

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—An optimistic note was sounded at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Australia, when Mr. W. G. H. Tregear, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report and balance sheet, described the position as very much better than in recent years.

"The trading position of Australia is improving. It appears that the bank has turned the corner and even more satisfactory progress can be expected," Mr. Tregear said.

New Record Made For Rail Passenger Traffic

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—All records for passenger traffic on a single train were broken by the exposition flyer of the Michigan Central, officials of the line claimed today. The train, in the period between May 27 and Oct. 31, brought 64,821 passengers into Chicago from Boston and New York.

On Sept. 10 the flyer arrived in nine sections, and on 12 other days moved in seven and eight sections. In the season there were 274 extra sections.

New York Central officials asserted it set an all-time record not only for the railroad but for all lines. The figures do not include return travel to the East.

Bulgaria to Pay 25 P. C. On Stabilization Loan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Speyer & Co. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, as American fiscal agents, have been informed by the trustees of the Kingdom of Bulgaria 7½ per cent stabilization loan of 1928 that the Bulgarian Government has transferred sufficient sums in foreign exchange to provide for the payment of 25 per cent of the interest coupon due on Nov. 15, 1933.

The balance due for the service of the loan (interest and sinking fund) has been paid in Leva to the League of Nations Commissioner and invested by him in Bulgarian treasury bills in accordance with the recommendation of the League Loans Committee in their communiqué of Aug. 24, 1933.

Status of Money Liveliest Problem In World Finance

Need of Coöperation in Stabilizing Currencies Never More Apparent

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Are the lines forming for a new monetary contest among the titans of world finance—the United States, Great Britain, and France?

This is the liveliest question in the world's great financial centers today.

A year ago, American and French financial opinion was merged in insistence that England should stabilize the pound.

When the dollar left the gold standard last April, Britain began a tentative stabilization of its currency in relation to the French franc, and French and British financial policies, after years of bitter antagonism, came together in a demand for stabilization of the dollar.

Failure of a stabilization agreement including the dollar at the World Economic Conference last summer was a bitter pill to the French, and they sought unsuccessfully to persuade the British to commit themselves to keep the pound stable in relation to the franc.

Hope for Stabilization

Then there was still hope in England and France that the United States might be willing to stabilize the dollar by autumn. November has arrived with the United States not only declining to stabilize its currency, but taking aggressive measures to force it down, although indicating a desire to coöperate to avoid unnecessary disturbance to other currencies.

The British financial authorities, apparently, cannot decide whether to try to push sterling down along with the dollar, and run the risk of raising the cost of living in England, or whether to keep it pegged to the gold currencies, and see the dollar go to a level which would give the American exporter a pronounced advantage over the British exporter.

France, which officially returned to the gold standard only five years ago, after years of confusion following the World War, finds herself the last stronghold of the free gold standard, and defending her position with her back to the wall. Already undermined by a large adverse balance of trade and a fiscal crisis, she finds herself threatened not only by the decline in the dollar, but by American purchases from her store of gold.

France May Abandon Gold

Knowing well that she has been blamed by the British for precipitating the collapse of the gold standard in London two years ago, France now prays that the British monetary authorities will not weaken the position of the franc by marking down the pound in relation to gold along with the dollar.

And she prepares to put an embargo on gold exports, thus abandoning the free gold standard, should American purchases of metal in Paris reach large proportions.

American authorities have made it clear that their monetary program is designed wholly to deal with the American internal situation, and that they have no desire to provoke anything in the nature of a "currency war." Initial foreign gold purchases have been small.

Nevertheless, the decline in the dollar to well under its old parity with the pound sterling, more than wiping out the recent advantage of the British exporter in world markets, has provoked a howl from British industrial interests.

At the same time that it was announced in Washington this week that the British war debt negotiations had come to naught—and it was widely believed that these discussions seriously concerned themselves with the question of currency stability—it was announced in London that England had withdrawn from President Roosevelt's tariff truce.

Bank Clearings Are Highest in Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Bank clearings are ahead of those for several months past. The total for the short week, election day being a holiday at most poin a all leadin cities in the United States, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., of $4,202,146,000, was 24.2 per cent above that for the same week of last year.

At New York City, clearings were $2,867,340,000, an increase of 30.0 per cent over a year ago, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York of $1,334,806,000 was 13.3 per cent higher.

For the five days this week, the total was $337,250,000 under that for the six days of the preceding week, whereas a year ago, covering the same comparison, the decline was $708,284,000. Clearings so far in November are considerably higher than those for any month, save one, since January, 1932.

New York Exchange Has 1564 Listed Bond Issues

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange had listed on Nov. 1, a total of 1564 bond issues with a par value of $40,875,381,149 and market value of $33,651,082,433. On the same date last month the same number of issues aggregated $41,581,061,424 par value and $34,513,782,705 market value.

U. S. Government issues headed the list with a market value on Nov. 1 of $15,509,169,600 and on Oct. 1 of $15,280,727,568.

Average price of U. S. Government obligations on Nov. 1 was $101.76 and the average of all the bonds listed was $82.33, compared with $83.00 on Oct. 1.

Irving Fisher Is for Rubber Dollar and 1926 Price Level

Approves Roosevelt Monetary Policy, Hopes for Devaluation of 50 P. C. in Money, Followed by Stabilization—Predicts Commodity Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, one of the most widely known economists, declared here yesterday that he thoroughly agreed with President Roosevelt's monetary policy to raise prices and predicted that this country would return to the price level of 1926 in a few months. Returning from Mexico City, where he attended the international meeting of statisticians, Professor Fisher stopped in this city on his way to New Haven, and in an interview stated that he believed the President would "go the limit" in devaluing the dollar to 50 cents before Congress met, and advocated the appointment of a commission to be given a free hand in dealing exclusively with stabilization matters.

Professor Fisher outlined three methods for raising the price level to any desired measure, and then stabilizing it at that point. The first was by manipulation of the rediscount rate, another was open-market operations by the Government and the third method of raising prices was by increasing the price of gold by devaluing the dollar as the R. F. C. is now doing.

Sweden Controls Prices

Referring to the Swedish experiment, Professor Fisher stated that since September, 1931, when that country went off the gold standard, a stable price level had been maintained within 1 per cent. He added that it was able to do this by authorizing the Riksbank—the national bank of Sweden—to raise or lower the rediscount rate with the coöperation of all the other banks as events warranted. This rate in Sweden has varied between 2 and 8 per cent.

"When there is danger of inflation, they increase the rediscount rate," said Professor Fisher. "When rediscount rates are higher, money is harder to get and the leverage for purchasing is thus reduced. This manipulation of the rediscount rate is one method of keeping prices on an even scale.

"The other method that Sweden has used is the open-market operations, which means primarily buying and selling foreign exchange. When the Riksbank buys, it puts purchasing power into circulation, and when it sells, it withdraws purchasing power."

Dr. Fisher said that these measures had met with eminent success in Sweden and believed these two measures together with the devaluing of the gold content of the dollar could be effected successfully here.

"I think we are pretty close to it now," he continued. "Mr. Roosevelt has definitely stated that they were his objectives."

Against Price Fixing

Professor Fisher expressed the view that where Sweden made a mistake was not in reflating its price level first. In fear of inflation, the stabilization of the general level of commodity prices was fixed as the aim of the Swedish monetary policy instead of raising prices first and then stabilizing, as is Mr. Roosevelt's plan which Professor Fisher declared was the better.

"Sweden's experiment proves that any country can make the price level what it wants," he continued. "Monetary matters should be under the control of government.

"I am not in sympathy with price fixing. We have had a fixed price of gold for 100 years. That's all wrong. The price of gold should fluctuate like wheat or any other commodity. I believe Mr. Roosevelt wants to use gold as a redemption medium."

After stating that he held there was a very good chance of the price level reaching that of 1926 within a few months, Professor Fisher said:

"We want a rubber dollar for the next few months to get prices up and then stabilize the dollar. I am inclined to think it would be wise to go the limit of devaluing the dollar until Congress meets. If Roosevelt will devaluate the dollar by 50 per cent, I think that would be the best thing to get the price level up to the 1926 average. Then if the price level gets there, it should be held there. Then if there is any inflation, the price of gold should be lowered.

Should Fix Gold Price

"I think a stabilization commission should be appointed to do this. It should consist of Treasury officials, banking experts and Federal Reserve authorities with a free hand to fix the price of gold under the authority of law."

Professor Fisher pointed out that according to his index based on 1926, the price level the first part of March was down to 55 per cent and reached 72 per cent last week. Therefore, he concluded, "we want it to go up about 30 per cent more."

Referring to the subject of inflation, which Professor Fisher defined as "corrected deflation" until it reaches a given point and real inflation when it goes beyond that point, he said, "I am in favor of anything that will bring prices up to the 1926 level." He contended that a country can stop inflation when it has control of its budget and it was because of this lack of budgetary control that Germany suffered the inflation orgy it did.

Professor Fisher voiced approval of controlled inflation and reminded that this country has had inflation twice before and been able to curb it as soon as it felt it should be stopped. "The last time was in 1920," he continued, "but then we stopped inflation too suddenly." He then intimated he was afraid that that is what we may do again and said he feared the effects from that as much as he did from controlled inflation.

"The improvement that has been manifested since President Roosevelt came into office has been from raising the price level," continued Dr. Fisher. "A stopping of deflation will help restore prosperity and a raising of the price level helps balance the budget.

"I believe," he added, "that we are entering a new era in monetary policy—a commodity dollar—the like we have never had before." With this policy a success in this country, he was of the opinion that other countries would follow our example so that eventually the world would be on the same basis of a commodity dollar.

News Notes—Latin America

Conference—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, has decided to visit various Latin-American countries in connection with his participation in the seventh Pan-American Conference. Mr. Hull is scheduled to sail from New York tomorrow. The conference convenes Dec. 3.

Mr. Hull—There is a possibility that Mr. Hull would prefer to remain in Washington now that Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, is here with a bulging satchel, and that so many European countries are in such close touch with Washington that are right in line with Mr. Hull's activities. However, Mr. Hull will have a chance to say Hull-O to Mr. Litvinoff before he entrains for Montevideo.

Troubled Montevideo—There has been some talk that the conference might be postponed because of the political and economic situation on the Continent, especially in regard to the Chaco war. So, whether Mr. Hull knows it or not, he has virtually saved the seventh Pan-American Conference from postponement. His decision to attend has given heart to the exponents of Pan-Americanism, and interest is running high, with a general conviction that the conference will be successful. However, the recurring question seems to be: Is the United States turning to its southern neighbors for that political and economic coöperation which it does not seem to get in some other countries?

Professor Fisher—Prof. Irving Fisher, economist at Yale University, during his visit to Mexico said that it was General Calles' opinion that the conference would be more important to America and Mexico than the World Economic Conference. General Calles was represented as saying that he was in full accord with Roosevelt's stabilization policies, that Mexico was now on a managed currency basis, and that the Mexican peso is trying to be linked to the American dollar. Professor Fisher foresaw satisfactory results from the conference if the policies of the two countries agreed.

Bond payments—It might also be well to consider the fact that American holders of Latin-American bonds are shouting for interest on their investments, and one of the methods of obtaining this interest is by opening up the export trade to the Latin-American countries.

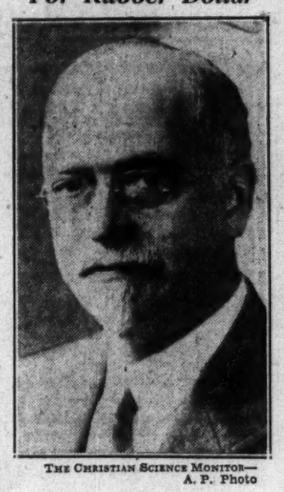
Japanese visit—The South American press has accorded much prominence to the announcement of the forthcoming visit of a Japanese trade commission to this continent. The commission, which represents all the large cotton interests, will first of all visit the River Plate. Argentina is held to be the key to the southern continental market, and the possibilities of Nipponese trade there will be thoroughly studied before the tour is continued in the remaining states on both sides of the Cordillera.

Sales campaign—Information, advanced in the most frank and friendly manner by Tokyo's diplomats, reveals that Japanese traders are well aware they cannot put over a huge cotton sales campaign in Argentina or anywhere else in South America, on a cash basis. There are no available supplies of gold or foreign currency for payments which must be made in kind. The commission's proposal is that Japanese cotton and other manufactures should be exchanged for Argentine wool. It is a proposal that is expected will appeal to the Argentines.

Trade outlook—If Japan can reach satisfactory trading agreements with Argentina and Chile she will encounter little difficulty in the rest of the continent. There is no doubt that a tremendous Japanese effort is being made. The tendency has been aptly described as "looking from East to West." It is obvious that the change cannot take place overnight, but that it will occur is the conviction of many economists in Spanish America.

Public works—In Colombia, the Bank of the Republic is considering financing a general program of public works from 1934 to 1938. Government officials contemplate the expenditure of only $12,000,000, while arrangements for providing a total of $22,000,000 for the construction program are being considered by the bank.

For Rubber Dollar



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—A. P. Photo

Irving T. Fisher
Professor of Economics at Yale University.

Reserve Buying Of Government Bonds Declines Further

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The report for the Federal Reserve System for the past week shows a continuation of the policy of decreasing the open-market operations of the system. The statements made public today indicate that the rate of weekly purchase of government securities was reduced to $10,000,000 which is just half the amount bought last week and is a drop of $25,000,000 from the weekly rate maintained for eight weeks up till three weeks ago.

Money in circulation increased $33,000,000 during the week. That is a $1,000,000 increase over the figure for the week preceding. Member-bank excess reserves were reduced to about $775,000,000 compared with a high of $850,000,000 a few weeks ago.

A further drop of $10,000,000 in the gold reserves was revealed in the report although the item, monetary gold stocks, showed no change. Last week the decrease in gold reserves was $3,000,000. The consensus was that gold is being transferred back to the Treasury, but it was not known what use the Treasury intends to make of it. It was held that the Treasury might be building up its gold socks in preparation for operations in the dollar in the foreign exchange market, or for an exchange stabilization fund.

Conference Is To Discuss Inflation

Citing "the extraordinary conditions of today," the new problems facing business, and especially the threat of currency inflation, as making it "essential that the New England States and their business interests counsel together," President Henry D. Sharpe of the New England Council today issued the official call for the Ninth New England Conference, to be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Nov. 23-24.

"Since the New England Conference was established eight years ago, it has carefully refrained from acts or expressions of a sectional nature," Mr. Sharpe's statement said. "On the other hand, is New England to remain silent while representatives of mid-western and southern areas demand of the President of the United States a program that includes positive, deliberate inflation of our currency?"

The official call was issued today to all agricultural, commercial and industrial organizations in New England which are eligible to send three delegates to the conference. Registration to attend is also open to other interested business men and public officials.

Farm Credit Loans Up About $22,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—According to an announcement by the Administration yesterday, loans made by banks, corporations and offices under the Farm Credit Administration increased about $22,000,000 during October to $84,545,633 compared with $62,324,912 in September, bringing the total loans outstanding to $1,870,444,217. Loans by the 12 Federal Land banks, including the Land Bank Commissioner's fund, totaled $29,545,870 in October, compared to $13,067,652 in September.

The federal intermediate credit banks advanced during October $33,521,686, a reduction from $38,178,853 advanced in September. During last month, for the first time the intermediate credit banks discounted farmers' notes offered to them by farmers' production credit associations, organized with the assistance of production credit corporations. Loans by the Central Bank for Cooperatives also for the first time recorded a sizable amount advanced $7,161,540. Loans by the regional agricultural credit corporations in October totaled $12,263,595, against $10,113,577 in September. Loans to joint stock land banks were $933,478 in October, compared to $195,711 in September.

Pennsylvania Road to Buy A Year's Supply of Rails

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—The Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday announced that it planned to coöperate with the Federal Government's plan for stimulating capital goods purchases by railroads by buying a year's supply of steel rails—100,000 tons.

Instead of borrowing reconstruction funds, however, to finance the purchase, the Pennsylvania will pay for the rails out of its own current funds, the announcement said.

Code Adoption In New England Aids Labor in General

Adoption of the NRA codes by fixing minimum wages and maximum hours has benefited labor in general, says the National Shawmut Bank in its current summary of New England business. New England employees, it adds, have evidenced a commendable coöperation in accepting the higher costs resulting from the adoption of the NRA codes.

The bank reports New England business as settling down to a more normal level in September after the unusual activity of May, June and July. "After having increased productive operations to levels above 1930, 1931 and 1932 New England and other manufacturers of consumers goods apparently recognized the need of relating supply to purchasing power," says the bank. "Business activity in New England, therefore, did not increase as usually expected in September."

Retail prices in September increased more than wholesale commodity prices, although compared with a year ago wholesale prices have increased nearly 25 per cent, while cost of living index advanced less than 2 per cent. Meanwhile average weekly earnings per employee in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments increased 6 per cent and employment 25 per cent.

The bank reports New England building contracts higher in September than a year ago but lower than in the preceding month. Merchandise and miscellaneous carloadings in New England were lower in September but the decline was less than that of productive activity. Distribution of finished and semi-finished goods is still above the level prevailing a year ago.

Push Up Yield On Acceptance Rates ⅛ of 1 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Yield rates on bankers acceptances were today uniformly quoted ⅛ of 1 per cent higher for all maturities up to 90 days following revisions by the American Acceptance Council late yesterday.

Raising of the rate was viewed as a precautionary measure to protect dealers against possible offerings of paper in the face of the trend toward higher yields from short term U. S. Government bonds. Increased investment return from the latter has resulted from their substantial decline in prices in the bond market.

The change lifted open market bill rates from the record low levels which had been maintained since Aug. 30. For all paper having a maturity up to 90 days the rate is now ½ of 1 per cent bid, offered at ⅜ of 1 per cent.

Wholesale Prices Remain Unchanged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Wholesale commodity prices are shown to have remained virtually unchanged during the week ended Nov. 4.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its study of living costs, placed the index number of the general level of wholesale prices at 70.9, the same as for the preceding week, and as compared with 70.4 for the week ended Oct. 21.

The index number was 10 per cent above the average for the corresponding week of 1932, and 19 per cent above this year's low point, reached during the week of March 4.

Slight weakening of wholesale prices of grain, livestock and cotton offset advancing prices of other farm products, causing this group as a whole to decline fractionally during the week.

The index figures—based on 1926 as 100—for the 10 principal groups into which 784 separate price series are separated are:

Farm products 55.5 compared with 55.6 for the week ended Oct. 28; foodstuffs 64.2 for both weeks; hides and leather products 87.6 compared with 87.7; textile products 76.1 compared with 76.3; fuel and lighting materials 74.6 compared with 74.5; metal and metal products 82.5 compared with 82.4; building material 83.8 compared with 83.5; house furnishing 81.3 for both weeks and miscellaneous items 65.3 compared with 65.2. For all commodities 70.9 for both weeks.

Insolvencies Far Less Than in 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The improvement that has occurred in economic conditions in the United States is clearly demonstrated by the recent record of business failures. In the past few months, there has been a very great change for the better in the matter of these insolvencies. This was especially true for September, and now is further emphasized by the report for October, which has just been completed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

The records show 1206 failures in the United States for October, with liabilities of $30,581,970. For September there were 1116 similar defaults, for which the indebtedness was $21,846,906.

The report adds: "It has been many years since the number of these defaults has been so low for any month. This is true not only as to the number, but also as to the amount involved. Last year at this time, the adverse conditions prevailing brought about many more defaults and much heavier losses. The reduction in the number for October, this year, compared with a year ago, was 46.9 per cent, while liabilities for that month this year were 43.3 per cent below those for last year."

Livestock Market Generally Strong During the Week

Long-Fed Cattle Still Predominate—Hog Prices Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Long-fed cattle, most of them with weight, continued to predominate in the run at the Union Stockyards here. Meanwhile, steers scaling under 950 pounds continued very scarce, the market being more decidedly on a weight basis than at any time this season. Cattle values milled around consequently but heavy steers closed steady to 25 cents higher, while kinds scaling under 900 pounds ruled firm, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Meanwhile hogs advanced locally and at other markets, upturns on butchers being 10-25 cents at Chicago. This upturn measured the advance on pigs and light lights while packing sows advanced 25-35 cents. Prices worked higher daily until the close when a near deadlock between buyers and sellers developed. The top worked up to $4.55, but killers were not willing to pay that much at the week-end, however emphatically sellers demanded it. Despite the unevenness in cattle and hogs, fat lambs staged a sharp rally which sent the top to $7.75. There was a reaction but prices continued the week 25-50 cents higher, most fat lambs bringing $7-$7.25 at the week-end. The supply of fat Westerns is showing pronounced abatement, this together with improvement in the dressed market accounting for the week's upturn.

There was no end to the activity on light heifer and mixed yearlings and little steers scaling 900 pounds downward, the better grades of these selling at $5.50-$6.25. At the same time many good to choice 1400-1500 pound steers had to sell around $4.75-$5. All other killing classes were scarce and consequently gained price ground. Feeder outlet was fairly broad at $3.25-$4.50, with best yearlings around $5, best heavy feeders around $4.50 and best stock calves $5.50.

The hog run at seven markets was about 50,000 under a week earlier which indicates that finishers are holding in anticipation of higher prices. New crop hogs scaling 240 pounds downward predominated.

Sheep receipts in the aggregate were about the same as a week earlier but there were more feeder lambs in the crop, a class that held about steady, selling at $5.75-$6.50 at Chicago.

Vanderlip Favors Money Tinkering

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Frank A. Vanderlip, financial expert, believes the success of President Roosevelt's gold purchasing plan would be an accomplishment, having a "value beyond calculation."

Mr. Vanderlip said in an address last night that even if the President is "tinkering with the currency," he is doing "something less dangerous than continuing under the evils of the old order." A monetary system in which a dollar would have substantially the same purchasing power for goods throughout a generation and longer, he asserted, would be "a boom to mankind, having a value beyond calculation."

Britain Gives Drawback Of Duty on Tar Pitch

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Effective for a period of eight months from Nov. 6, a drawback of duty will be granted in the United Kingdom on imported solid coal tar pitch for use in the manufacture of coal briquettes for export, according to a cablegram received in the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché Lynn W. Meakins, London.

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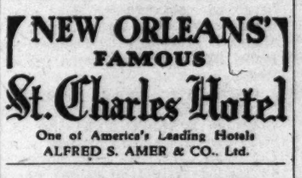

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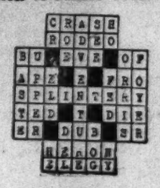

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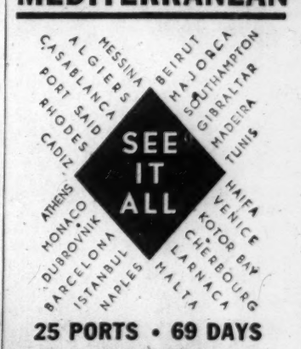

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Reservations at any Canadian Pacific office
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

Hidden Rackets Are Revealed In 'Help Wanted' Column 'Ads'

True experiences in answering typical newspaper "help wanted" advertisements show how carefully worded "ads" are used to prey upon those who are seeking needed employment. They emphasize need for most careful investigation before offers are accepted. The names of persons and firms used in these articles are fictitious. This is the fifth of six articles.

Opportunity

Checking the address on the entrance to the building with that given in the advertisement clipped from the evening newspaper, Fred Walker entered briskly. The building, one of the small, old-fashioned structures on the fringe of the rapidly changing business section, had an air about it of apology.

So did the office on the sixth floor in which Fred found himself after ascending in the shaky elevator with filigree iron work. Sparsely furnished with a few battered desks and chairs, the anteroom was unoccupied. Behind a closed door marked "Private," voices were audible so he seated himself. Again referring to the advertisement, he reread it.

WANTED—Young man. $15.00 and commission conditional to start. No experience necessary as we train you. Permanent employment. 601 Mack Bldg.

Looking about him he found it hard to understand how a company maintaining such a dilapidated and meager headquarters could afford to pay inexperienced men a salary. Seeking a clew to the kind of business involved he got up to look at a small printed notice on the wall beside him.

Complaints Received

"Notice," he read, "complaints regarding the personal appearance of some of our salesmen have come to us from some of our territories. In the future please observe the following rules: Soiled collars and shirts are barred. There is no excuse for failure to use soap and water. The same applies to the hands, and the use of an ordinary pocket-knife will keep the nails clean. A manicure is an unnecessary luxury."

The effect of this notice was to start Fred for the hall door but just as he reached it the other door opened and a short, round-faced man came into the room. "Hello," he said. "Answering the 'ad'?"

"Yes," replied Fred.

"Come in." Turning to a young man who had appeared beside him he said,

"See you in the morning."

"Okay," answered that young man laconically, and departed.

"Sit down," invited the short man. "Ever sell?"

"No."

"That's fine."

"Why?"

"We can train you our way. You have no bad habits to overcome."

"I see," thinking of the rules posted in the anteroom.

"Our company is the biggest in the world in its line. We maintain branch offices in every large city and have over 1000 sales representatives. We have a huge factory in Delaware and manufacture all the products we sell. It's house-to-house work, selling to customers we've had for years and getting new ones."

"You mean there is repeat business?"

How To Approach

"Yes. Everybody knows our company. We teach you how to approach the prospect, how to get into the house, how to overcome objections, and how to get them to sign orders. All you need to do is follow instructions."

"Sounds easy."

"It is. You should make $50 a week after the first few weeks. We manufacture 100 different kinds of household supplies and toilet accessories such as soap, washing powder, vinegar, vanilla, shampoo and so on."

"Why should anyone buy from you rather than from their grocer?"

"Lower prices."

"How much lower?"

"Take vanilla for example. A two-ounce bottle in the grocery store costs 30 cents if it is good quality. We sell a 12-ounce bottle for $1."

"And the quality is good?" Disbelief was in his voice.

"It must be," defensively; "we get repeat orders for it."

"What commission do you pay?"

"Forty-five per cent."

"Do you mean to say that you give 45 cents commission on a $1 bottle of vanilla?"

"Yes. And a chance for a 5 per cent bonus besides."

"It's confusing to me. You actually put out a 12-ounce bottle of vanilla for 55 cents, and from that must be deducted your overwriting commission and transportation?"

"Right."

"How can you pay 45 per cent commission and $15 additional?"

How It Works

"Oh, we don't. Here's how that works. We pay you $15 for your first week. After that we pay you 45 per cent commission and in addition, when you gross $50 a week in sales, you get a 5 per cent bonus. Of course we expect you to produce some business the first week, say $5 a day or, in other words, $30 for the week."

"I see. The $15 conditional mentioned in your advertisement means for just the first week?"

"Yes."

"Well, how can you afford to put out inexperienced men and pay them $15 for their first week's work? I might go out, for instance, and not sell anything. Would I get $15?"

"Oh, no! Here's how that works. You must sell at least $30 worth of goods to get the $15. If you don't sell that much you just get 45 per cent commission on what you do sell. That's really what the conditional means."

Tacked up on the wall next to the front office door Fred saw a large sign. Across the top in black, heavy letters was the word, "Opportunity." Under this followed the copy, "Opportunity is knocking at your door. That knock means $4000 to $12,000 per year if you hear it. Open the door wide so opportunity can enter."

Somehow, Fred felt no regret at his inability to hear Opportunity.

Broker Loans Decrease

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by New York Federal Reserve member banks for the week ended Nov. 8 were announced by the Federal Reserve Board today as $739,000,000, representing a decrease of $10,000,000 as compared with the preceding week.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

Mr. Hovsep Pushman exhibits for the first time in Boston at the Vose Galleries. Although the subjects he paints are not new to Bostonians, his manner has a refinement and sensitiveness not often encountered.

Cursorily, one would say Mr. Pushman paints still-lifes, showing a preference for Oriental objects of art as subjects. He assembles statuettes of sacred subjects and arranges before them small vases, bottles and dishes, mounting them all against a fine textile. The arrangement exhibits his feeling for the objects, it is always done with such grace. Only a connoisseur who understands and loves these old relics can handle them and depict them with such apparent feeling. Curious, with all Mr. Pushman's ability for touching off a surface accurately, he accomplishes more by far. He conveys something of the exultation the art lover feels in apprehending treasures, the elegance and grace and sublime refinements.

Mr. Joseph Portanova, young Boston sculptor, is also exhibiting at the Vose Galleries. A group of heads and busts reveals the sincerity of his approach and the desire to discover in every model the manner and emotional tone that suits it. Mr. Portanova employs every mode, from the imaginative and poetic to the realistic. The former manner is characterized by smooth, large planes and few details, the latter by careful modeling of the individualizing traits of the model.

It is always pleasant to see portrayals of people whom we know or see. Two orchestra conductors, Mr. Fiedler and Mr. Sevitsky, have been modeled by Mr. Portanova and the characterizations, though firm and vigorous on the flattering side, are recognizable and impressive. We look forward to the subsequent work of Mr. Portanova.

A third display is that of prints and drawings made by none other than performers of the rodeo. We find that rough riding does not necessarily harden the hand of a good draftsman. These stunt performers can derive results that would be the envy of sheltered artists.

Medici Shop

At 10 Newbury Street the Medici Book and Print Shop has opened with various wares which should be of interest to those who care for the arts. On the one hand, there will be books on subjects related to art, particularly those illustrated; on the other hand, there will be a collection of colored reproductions of masterpieces.

The Medici prints are well known for their close proximation to the originals. The process is a secret by which the finer nuances are transferred and the colors made permanent. The art of reproduction of pictures has taken vast strides; more and more startling results appear to diminish the limitations.

The interesting fact of this new shop is the inclusiveness of its repertoire of prints. It will also carry the German and Austrian color reproductions, so well known for the modern subjects.

The management plans in addition to offer exhibitions of prints of the graphic arts and aquarelles. No doubt this shop will prove an agreeable stopping place for those interested in the arts.

Gardenside Bookshop

Oil and charcoal portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate are exhibited at the Gardenside Bookshop. In charcoal the artist reveals the more gentle characterization enhanced by soft lights and velvety shadows. Her portraiture, nevertheless, individualizes her subjects. The charcoal pencil in her hands gives animated results.

Lloyd Wesley Broome

At Browne Hall, New England Conservatory, there has been hung a display of water colors and oils by Mr. Lloyd Wesley Broome. The outstanding qualities are decorative emphasis and poetic illusion.

Mr. Broome has thoughtfully arrived at conventions and mannerisms which he uses effectively. The sea, autumn foliage, the snow-fall, doorways and bridges count among his subjects. He treats them in a variety of ways, escaping the repetition that a stylized manner threatens.

D. A.

Music

Chardon Quartet

Last evening, the Chardon Quartet (Messrs. Laugé, Knudson, Cauhapé and Chardon) inaugurated their series of Cambridge concerts at Brattle Hall under the auspices of the Longy School. This year the players plan to traverse the entire series of Beethoven's 17 quartets, taking them in chronological order. For an audience such as the Chardons bring out, consisting in good part of students, this playing in order of composition has much to recommend it. There is no more lucid demonstration of growth and development in a composer than in just such a series of his works.

The first three quartets of Opus 18 made last evening's program. First came the F major, so full of traces of Haydn that a listener might readily mistake it for a work of Beethoven's predecessor. Then the G major was unfolded, and here the intent auditor might quickly discover traces of progress, the use of harmonic resolutions which, with their significant suspensions and innovations, augured the later Beethoven. The third, in D major, brought a display of increasing technical facility in the handling of the instruments, though less contrast in the material used. The interesting differences between the quartets quite outbalance the sameness of manner in the three, for one listener at least, and emphasize the possibilities which lie in the use of chronological programs.

The players themselves seemed little altered. The same rhythmic energy, brilliance of tone, and vigor of attack noted at earlier concerts still prevail.

C. S. B.

Toronto Leafs And Canadiens Defeat Rivals

Chicago and Americans Tie—Shoreless Bruins Are Easily Outclassed

National Hockey League Standing
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	0	1	0	2	2	1
Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	1	1	2	0
Boston	0	0	1	1	6	0
Canadian Division						
Toronto	1	0	0	6	1	2
Canadiens	1	0	0	2	1	2
Americans	0	1	0	2	2	1
Ottawa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0

Results Nov. 9

Toronto 6, Boston 1.
Chicago 2, Americans 2 (overtime).
Canadiens 2, Detroit 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 10—Toronto Maple Leafs started the 1933-34 National Hockey League season in an auspicious manner by defeating the Boston Bruins, 6 to 1, and the fact that the visitors were without the services of Eddie Shore, who is a holdout, is reflected in the difference between the two totals. For nearly 30 minutes the game was scoreless, Blair scoring the only goal of the first two periods midway through the second. In the third there was a scoring orgy, the locals getting three before Boston scored and then adding two more. The summary:

Toronto	Boston
Boll, Cotton, Kilrea, lw	
	rw, Clapper, Lamb, Oliver
Primeau, Blair, Thoms, c	
	c, Barry, Stewart, O'Neil, Beattie
Conacher, Sands, Bailey, rw	
	lw, Gracie, Ripley, Beattie
Horner, Day, ld	rd, Hitchman, Davie
Clancy, Levinsky, rd	ld, Smith, Jerwa
Hainsworth, g	g, Thompson

Score—Toronto 6, Boston 1. Goals—Blair, Conacher, Bailey, Cotton, Day and Kilrea for Toronto; Barry for Boston. Assists—Clancy, Horner, Thoms and Bailey for Toronto. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 10—After 45 minutes of scoreless hockey, Canadiens defeated Detroit Red Wings, 2 to 1, all three goals being scored in the closing 15 minutes of the game. In the first two periods both goalies made some smart saves during a session which was of the usual early season brand; but two goals, 90 seconds apart, in the third session increased the excitement. Mondou scored the first on a pass from Bourgault; but Carson tied the count on a pass from Emms. Eight minutes later S. Mantha scored the winning goal on a pass from Joliat. Detroit had a slight edge in the first period; but the Canadiens were the better in the last two. Chabot had 26 stops and Roach 27. The summary:

Canadiens	Detroit
Joliat, Mondou, Godin, G. Mantha, lw	
	rw, Aurie, Carson, Wiseman
Morenz, Lepine, Raymond, c	
	c, Voss, Goodfellow, Pettinger
Gagnon, Larochelle, Riley, rw	
	lw, Lewis, Emms, Sorrell
Carson, Burke, ld	rd, Young, Buswell
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd	ld, Evans, Postef
Chabot, g	g, Roach

Score—Canadiens 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Mondou and S. Mantha for Canadiens; Carson for Detroit. Assists—Bourgault and Joliat for Canadiens; Emms for Detroit. Referees—Jerry Goodman London, and J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Two goals apiece was the best the New York Americans and the Chicago Black Hawks could do in the first game of the 1933-34 National Hockey League season at the Chicago Stadium here last night in 70 minutes of play. The teams were infrequently disposed to enthusiasm. For the most part, the Black Hawks played mechanically, passed poorly, and did not follow through on their offensives. The Americans did slightly better, and two determined rushes earned them rapid goals in the second period. Cook, local center, scored first for Chicago. After three minutes of the third period, Coulter tied the score. American goals were made by Klein unassisted, and Martin on a pass from Gross. The summary:

Americans	Chicago
Gross, Conn, Jackson, Klein, lw	
	rw, Couture, March, Kendall
Himes, Jackson, McVeigh, c	
	c, Gottselig, Cook, Leswick
Martin, Patterson, Picketts, rw	
	lw, Thompson, Romnes, McFadyen
Brydge, Speyer, ld	rd, Coulter, Jenkins
Dutton, Dutkowski, rd	ld, Conacher, Abel
Worters, g	g, Gardiner

Score—New York Americans 2, Chicago Black Hawks 2. Goals—Klein and Martin for Americans; Cook and Coulter for Black Hawks. Assist — Gross for Americans. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Kerr to Stay at Colgate

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—Andrew Kerr, coach of Colgate's football team for five years, yesterday signed a contract to continue as head coach for another three years. Graduate Manager William A. Reid announced. This put an end to rumors that Kerr might move to other coaching fields. His name had been linked with a reported offer from Yale.

WATCH FOR SERIES OF SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
Read them!
Profit by them!

Harvard Club Holds The Class A Lead

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Team Championship Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Harvard Club I	2	0	10	0	1.000
University Club	2	0	9	1	1.000
Montclair Ath. Club	1	0	5	0	1.000
Princeton Club I	1	0	3	2	1.000
Downtown Ath. Club	1	1	3	7	.500
Harvard Club II	0	2	4	6	.000
Union League Club	0	2	1	9	.000
Princeton Club II	0	2	0	10	.000
Yale Club	0	0	0	0	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—All four of the matches scheduled in the second round of the Metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championship, allowing for the permanent retirement of Racquet & Tennis Club, were played on schedule yesterday, and it was announced that the postponed match in the first round between Yale Club and Montclair Athletic Club would be played next Monday, through the insistence of the authorities of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association that the competition be kept up to date.

The champion team of the Harvard Club maintained its lead by winning from Downtown Athletic Club, 5 to 0 on its home courts, while University Club also made a clean sweep at home in defeating the second team of Princeton Club. Montclair Athletic Club made its initial appearance, and swamped Union League Club on the courts of the latter, also 5 to 0.

Princeton Club first team made its initial appearance also, and just was able to defeat the second team of the Harvard Club when L. H. Rouillion defaulted on account of another engagement, to give the round to the home club, 3 to 2. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Team Championship—Second Round

Harvard Club I 5, Downtown Athletic Club 0

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, defeated Earl Goldthorp, 15—5, 15—12, 15—10.

G. J. Lenss, Harvard Club, defeated Murray Vernon, 12—15, 15—10, 15—11, 4—15, 15—6.

A. G. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club, defeated R. E. Fink, 7—15, 9—15, 15—10, 15—7, 18—16.

B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, defeated W. E. Chisholm, 15—12, 15—11, 15—10.

B. W. Morris, Harvard Club, defeated P. S. Patton, 15—6, 6—15, 15—8, 15—6.

University Club 5, Princeton Club II 0

F. T. Smith, University Club, defeated F. C. Reynolds, 15—12, 15—9, 15—9.

D. P. Kingsley, University Club, defeated J. K. Weeks, 15—9, 15—9, 18—17.

W. D. Banks, University Club, defeated D. B. McElroy, 15—10, 11—13, 12—15, 15—4, 15—10.

D. J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated E. F. Beddall, 15—9, 15—7, 15—11.

R. F. De Voe, University Club, defeated Daniel O'Day Jr., 15—12, 15—7, 15—11.

Montclair Athletic Club 5, Union League Club 0

W. H. Coyle Jr., Montclair, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, 15—12, 15—8, 15—13.

J. F. Callanan, Montclair, defeated Crosby Allison, 15—6, 15—12, 15—7.

Conway Hoffman, Montclair, defeated D. K. Keep, 15—11, 15—12, 15—13.

W. W. Cole, Montclair, defeated G. V. Coe, 15—10, 13—15, 15—6, 15—10.

C. S. Moore, Montclair, defeated Rushmore Patterson, 10—15, 15—10, 16—13, 8—15, 15—10.

Princeton Club I 3, Harvard Club II 2

W. C. Peet, Harvard Club, defeated W. S. Barbour, 15—8, 15—10, 12—15, 15—9.

F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, defeated L. S. Hall, 15—5, 15—12, 10—15, 15—11, 17—16.

Malcolm MacLeod, Princeton Club, defeated B. N. Everett, 15—18, 15—8, 12—15, 15—8, 15—12.

H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, defeated L. H. Rouillion, 15—13, 12—15, 15—8, 17—18, default.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated D. A. Lowry, 15—10, 13—15, 15—8, 18—15.

Fall Scratch Tourney Off to a Good Start

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The first big tournament of the squash tennis season, the annual fall scratch, got under way yesterday at the Columbia University Club, and the first round was practically completed, though most of the leaders had byes, and were not scheduled until today. Several of the lesser lights, however, staged fine battles, and some may halt the progress of the favorites when the latter get into action. The most notable of these was Harold Ablowich of the City Athletic Club team, who scored a straight-game victory over Norman C. Willett of the Columbia University Club team, 15—7, 18—13. Another home club player, F. V. Brodil, was also in difficulties, but managed to defeat Harvey A. Mayer, also of the City Athletic Club, by dint of greater endurance. The summary:

F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated H. A. Mayer, City A. C., 17—16, 5—15, 15—3.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated E. W. Kemble, Bayside T. C., 15—8, 15—9.

B. M. Shanley, Essex Club, won from Carlos Lazo, Squash Club, by default.

H. A. Haines, Squash Club, defeated D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, 12—15, 18—17, 15—11.

Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., 15—7, 18—13.

A. M. Thompson, N. Y. A. C., won from R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, by default.

J. R. Montgomery, Princeton Club, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 11—15, 15—7, 15—6.

Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, won from W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, by default.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated William Hoffman, Bayside T. C., 4—15, 15—7, 15—8.

Seymour L. Samuels, City A. C., won from J. V. Barber, Columbia U. C., by default.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	1	0	0	3	2	2
London	1	0	0	5	2	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	1	2	5	0
Windsor	0	0	1	2	3	0

Results Nov. 9

London 5, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 3, Windsor 2.

Victory on Home Ice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 10—Detroit Olympics celebrated the opening of the International Hockey League here last night with a 3-to-2 victory over the Windsor Bulldogs. It was the first win for Olympics over Windsor on Detroit ice since the season of 1931-32. Last winter Olympics did not win a single game here from the Bulldogs. Marker, Williams and Lederman scored for the winners. Harold Starr and Blinco scored for Windsor. The game drew 4000 fans. Both clubs presented many new players. Detroit had seven on its roster.

London Wins Opener

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 10 — London Tecumsehs defeated (Hap) Holmes' Cleveland sextet, 5 to 2, in the opening game of the International Hockey League season here last night.

Indians Score 244 for 9

AMRITSAR, India, Nov. 10 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone C. C. yesterday opened a three-day match against the Southern Punjab eleven At the end of the day's play the Indians had scored 244 runs for 9 wickets. Amar Nath tallied 109 runs.

Saybrook Wins at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—Saybrook College defeated Wright, 6 to 0, yesterday, to win the championship of the Yale Intracollege Football League. Saybrook will meet the championship house team from Harvard Nov. 18 in the Bowl.

Amateur Sport Prestige Hurt By Regulation

Brundage Starts Movement to Bring About Uniformity in Codes

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Asserting that the "prestige of amateur sport" has been damaged by the loose and conflicting character of existing regulations, Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association, took the initiative yesterday in a movement to bring about uniformity in the amateur code for all branches of American athletics.

Brundage, one-time all-around track champion who also is national president of the Amateur Athletic Union, addressed his proposal to delegates to the quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association, to be held in Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.

He feels that the A. O. A., whose membership includes all the nation's sports governing bodies, should foster much-needed standardization of "Simon Pures" requirements.

"Amateurs" Allowed Cash Prize

"At present amateurs in one sport are granted privileges and allowed liberties that are denied to amateurs in others," Brundage points out. "Under the rules of some sports 'amateurs' even are allowed to compete for cash prizes.

"It is a baffling situation to the man in the street. This has resulted in many amusing and even ridiculous situations, such as the law once on the statute books of Wisconsin which provided that a boxer would not lose his amateur standing by accepting cash prizes unless they exceeded $25.

"It may not be possible for all sports to have the same code in all its details but assuredly certain fundamental principles can be agreed upon by all."

Brundage's interest in bringing about uniformity was stimulated by his experiences in guiding the American Olympic forces last year at Los Angeles. He discovered the athletes could qualify under the rules of certain sports who would not be eligible under the rules of others. This was due not only to difference of definitions in national organizations but also in international federations.

Layman Confused

"This unfortunate situation has resulted in much confusion in the public mind and in my opinion does more than any other one thing to tear down the prestige of amateur sport," declared Brundage.

The responsibility for writing and enforcing most of the amateur sport rules in the United States has rested for years with the Amateur Athletic Union, of which Brundage is president. Exclusive of the fields covered by the colleges as well as the national golf and tennis ruling bodies, the A. A. U. claims jurisdiction over the following sports: track and field, swimming, boxing, gymnastics, wrestling, handball, weightlifting and various winter sports, including ice hockey.

Other sports on the Olympic slate for which there are separate governing and rules-making bodies are yachting, shooting, cycling, fencing and rowing.

The player-writer angle of various amateur sports illustrates the variations involved. The tennis authorities permit champions to capitalize their by-lines except that they are barred from writing currently on events in which they are participating. On the other hand, the United States Golf Association and A. A. U. are concerned only with the performer's ability to write his own stuff; in other words, ghost writers are barred.

Quebec Scheduled To Play Extra Contests

The Canadian-American Hockey League schedule for the 1933-34 season as released by President James E. Dooley of Providence, calls for 41 games for each of the clubs representing United States cities and 44 for the Quebec Beavers. Boston, Providence, New Haven and Philadelphia will each play 20 games at home and 21 on the road. Quebec will play 24 home games and 20 on the road.

Although the Can-Am season opens only a day later than the National Hockey League and the International Hockey League, it will run a week longer. The closing games are not scheduled until March 25.

Coaches to Name Captains

STORRS, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—Roy J. Guyer, director of athletics at Connecticut State College, has announced that captains of all sport teams will be appointed by the coaches in the future, rather than be elected by the members of the teams. Guyer said that the officials of the athletic administration decided to take this step to assure the choice of the best man on each team as captain, and to eliminate fraternity politics in the choice of captains. The innovation, which was made subject to approval of the student senate, was approved by the student body, to take effect immediately.

Miss Hotchkiss Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 10—Carol Hotchkiss of New Haven, Conn., won the kicker's handicap tournament over the No. 1 course here yesterday with a card of 79. Mrs. Marie Given of Brooklyn also had a 79, but Miss Hotchkiss won on the draw. This was the first tournament of the current season and was held by the Silver Foils Women's Golfing Society.

Mosconi, Seaback Now Head Standing In Billiard Play

United States Pocket-Billiard Standing

	W	L	HR	BG
William Mosconi, Phila	6	1	85	20
Charles Seaback, Astoria	6	1	73	9
George Kelly, Philadelphia	5	1	58	10
Eddie Sauers, Oakland	5	3	56	14
Arthur Church, New York	3	4	69	14
Marcel Camp, Detroit	3	5	66	7
Harry Wood, Duluth	3	5	41	27
Charles Summerell, Little R	3	6	56	19
Sylvester Schleisman, Minn.	2	6	38	19
Walter Franklin, Kan. City	2	6	41	15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 10—William Mosconi, 19-year-old boy of Philadelphia, won his sixth game in the national billiard championship tournament here last night when he defeated Marcel Camp, Detroit, 125 to 98 and as a result entered into a tie with Charles Seaback, Astoria, N. Y., for first place. Each has won six games and lost one. George Kelly, also of Philadelphia, trails with five victories and one defeat. Kelly will attempt to make it a three-way tie today when he meets Eddie Sauers of Oakland, Calif., in the second afternoon game.

Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Mo., defeated Charles Summerell, Little Rock, Ark., 125 to 124 in 15 innings. Seaback took the lead in the afternoon game when he overwhelmed Eddie Sauers, the Pacific coast champion, 125 to 36 in 18 innings and Arthur Church, New York City, moved up to fifth position when he downed the local entry Sylvester Schleisman, 125 to 81, in 35 innings.

Today's schedule includes two of the most important remaining games of the tournament which will wind up here next Monday night when three of the 10 players will qualify to play in the world's championship tournament in Chicago starting Dec. 4. Schleisman plays Wood and Kelly meets Sauers in the afternoon games and at night Church and Franklin are scheduled for the first game while Seaback will attempt to break up the tie for first place when he tackles the young Mosconi of Philadelphia.

MacPhail Asks Waivers On Cincinnati Players

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 10 (AP)—Waivers on every player on the roster of the Cincinnati Reds were sent out to other National League baseball clubs yesterday, as the first step in Larry MacPhail's campaign to make a winner out of a consistently last place club.

The action, however, is considered routine procedure for major league clubs, and rather as a feeler to ascertain what trades can be made than a declaration of intions. There is nothing binding on either side.

Meanwhile MacPhail, leader of the club in fact though not in name, began scanning the similar lists of other clubs to ascertain where to begin actual trading negotiations. A claim was sent in for Flint Rhem of the Phillies, but experts said they believed there was little chance of getting him.

"I am not doing this with the idea of disposing of the entire team," MacPhail said. "Some of the players I will be very glad to sell at the waiver price of $4000, but, of course, there are some who are worth a great deal more than that. I am simply sending out this list as a feeler to discover which of our players, if any, are in demand by one or more of the other clubs. It may be that a deal or two will result."

Yale-Harvard Regatta Moved Back to Old Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10—Next June will find the annual Harvard-Yale regatta on the Thames River occupying its usual date, the Friday after commencement. Next year the date is June 22. Last year the regatta was moved ahead a week in order to curtail expenses. This brought it the Friday before commencement. The move back to the old date is credited to conflicting examination dates at Harvard.

Announcement of the change was made here by the Yale Athletic Association last night. At the same time it was stated that the attempts to arrange for a short-race regatta at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, with Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other college crews competing, was given up on account of conflicting rowing dates among the various colleges. In place of this regatta the Yale junior varsity will race the Tech second varsity there April 28. The full schedule for Yale follows:

April 28—Yale jayvees vs. M. I. T. seconds at Worcester (Henley distance); Yale freshman heavies vs. Kent School first crew; Yale varsity 150's vs. Kent School seconds, at Kent.

May 5—Blackwell's Cup Races, Harlem, New York, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania varsity, junior varsity, freshman, and varsity 150's.

May 19—Derby: Yale, Princeton, Cornell varsity, junior varsity and freshman eights; Yale, Harvard and Princeton 150's.

June 22—Yale and Harvard varsity, junior varsity and freshman crews, at New London.

Yale Nine to Meet Army

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association announced last night a tentative schedule for the varsity baseball team, calling for the Elis to travel to West Point to meet Army in the first baseball game between these rivals in several years. The schedule: Springfield, April 11; Dartmouth, 14; Fordham, 18; Pennsylvania, 21, at Philadelphia; New York University, 25; Pennsylvania, 28; Brown, May 2; Dartmouth, 5, at Hanover; Holy Cross, 9; Cornell, 12; Columbia, 16; Cornell, 19, at Ithaca; Williams, 23; Holy Cross, 26, at Worcester; Army, 30, at West Point. Columbia, June 2, at New York; Providence College, 6; Princeton, 9; Brown, 13, at Providence; Princeton, 16, at Princeton; Harvard, 19; Harvard, 20, at Cambridge; Harvard playoff, if necessary, 23; Princeton playoff, if necessary, 26, at Princeton.

Canadian-American Hockey League 1933-34 Schedule

	At Boston	At Providence	At Philadelphia	At New Haven	At Quebec
Boston		Dec. 1, 25 Jan. 28 Feb. 25 Mar. 11	Dec. 13 Jan. 3, 31 Feb. 21, 23	Dec. 3, 31 Feb. 4 Mar. 14, 25	Nov. 10, 12 Jan. 21, 23 Mar. 4, 6
Providence	Dec. 21 Jan. 6, 13 Feb. 26 Mar. 17		Nov. 29 Jan. 24, 27 Feb. 28 Mar. 3	Nov. 12 Jan. 9 Feb. 18 Mar. 4, 18	Dec. 15, 18 Feb 20, 23 Mar. 23, 25
Philadelphia	Nov. 25 Dec. 7 Jan. 11 Feb. 3, 19	Dec. 8, 31 Jan. 18 Feb. 1 Mar. 8		Nov. 26 Dec. 17 Jan. 21, 28 Feb. 25	Dec. 1, 4 Jan. 6, 9 Mar. 18, 20
New Haven	Nov. 29 Dec. 14 Jan. 4, 25 Feb. 7	Nov. 16 Dec. 13 Jan. 5 Feb. 8 Mar. 21	Nov. 22 Dec. 20 Feb. 14 Mar. 7, 24		Dec. 8, 11 Jan. 30 Feb. 2, 27 Mar. 2
Quebec	Nov. 18 Dec. 30 Jan. 18 Feb. 14 Mar. 8	Nov. 23 Dec. 20 Jan. 11 Feb. 15 Mar. 15	Nov. 15 Dec. 27 Jan. 17 Feb. 7 Mar. 14	Nov. 19 Dec. 24 Jan. 14 Feb. 11 Mar. 11	

By-Plays

Eddie Shore or the League?

EDDIE SHORE, dynamic defenseman of the Boston Bruins and the "Babe Ruth" of hockey, is an important holdout. He is reported as insisting upon more money than the National Hockey League rule permits to an individual player and more than the Bruins wish to pay him. He is now in a position where it becomes necessary for Charles F. Adams of the Bruins and Frank Calder of the league to determine whether Shore is bigger than the Bruins management or the league. The rule limiting players to $7500 may be a poor one; but since it is a league rule, it is up to that organization to uphold it. An exception opens up to every other player the right to expect an exception in his case. Shore wants a high figure, and is probably worth it; but Adams has offered the player what he believes to be fair, and now must decide whether he or Shore is the dominating figure. The loss of Shore from the Boston lineup would be tremendously felt at the gate.

Wanted!—A Football Hero

Publicity men and athletic directors are disturbed over the appalling decline of the ticket sale at many of the major football games throughout the East this fall. Among other logical reasons for the decline is the absence of the individual football hero of yesteryear. Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale and others along the eastern coast, if forced to confess, would no doubt gladly swap several of their present backfield, linemen or coaches for the individual brilliance of one such football star as Ben Tichnor, Albie Booth, Bill Morton, or Red Cagle.

Ottawa Hoping To Regain Fame In Hockey Play

'Buck' Boucher Is Coaching Squad of 22 Players for 1933-34 Race

OTTAWA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Working on the theory that hockey players are developed by playing hockey, George Boucher, new coach of the Ottawa Senators, has had a squad of 22 men on the ice every day for over two weeks in an effort to build a team that will put Canada's capital city back into the National Hockey League limelight.

After finishing a dismal last in the Canadian division last season, President Frank Ahearn started out to make wholesale changes. The first move was to secure Boucher, "Old Buck," a member of the famous Ottawa family which has contributed four brothers to the game, as coach. Last year he piloted the Boston Cubs to the Canadian-American Hockey League title.

Then Hec Kilrea, perhaps the greatest of Ottawa's recent stars, was traded to Toronto for Bob Gracie and a bundle of cash. Boucher routed Gracie to Boston, securing the veteran winger, Perk Galbraith, and two young forwards. They were Alex "Bud" Cook, younger brother of Bill and Bun of the New York Rangers, and Ted Saunders. Nick Wasnie, loaned to the New York Americans last year, was bought outright from the Montreal Canadiens.

Two of the best amateur prospects in Ontario, Scotty Bowman, defense, and Jerry Shannon, left winger, both of Niagara Falls, were signed up. The latest deals brought in Albert "Battleship" Leduc, sturdy defenseman, from the Canadiens and Harry "Yip" Foster, another defense player.

With Alex Connell retired unless there is an emergency that requires his services, Billy Beveridge will guard the Ottawa goal. Allan Shields and Bert McInenly from last year's squad, and Leduc seem assured of defense jobs with Bowman, Foster.

Bill Touhey, moving at a fast pace in practice, has moved up to Kilrea's place in the first line along with clever little Cooney Weiland and Frank Finnigan. Weiland held out against a $500 salary cut but has to come to terms.

Bud Cook, Shannon and Saunders form a "kid" line, which Boucher believes will make the big league grade. Young Syd Howe, who developed into a star last season, has been flanked by Galbraith and Wasnie in another forward trio, one of the type that can stand heavy going.

Still a fourth set of forwards, Danny Cox, and the Roche brothers, is left from last year. The squad is rounded out by Gus Forslund, a right wing holdover, and Eddie Finnigan, Frank's younger brother, who probably won't take the jump to the pro ranks this year.

De Oro and Greenleaf Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Alfredo De Oro and E. Ralph Greenleaf, the unbeaten leaders in the Greater New York three-cushion billiards championship at the Greenleaf Academy, increased their lead over the balance of the field yesterday, when the seventh and eighth games of the series were staged. Greenleaf won his second victory, defeating Harry Wakefield by the margin of one point, 40 to 39 in 54 innings, while De Oro won his third, defeating Joseph Procita in 46 innings, 40 to 23. Both the winners made high runs of four, with Wakefield making six as his best and Procita collecting a series of five. Greenleaf will have a chance to overtake De Oro today, when he encounters Arthur Woods, while De Oro is not scheduled. The other game will bring Kinrey Matsuyama against Wakefield.

Nichols to Providence

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Philadelphia Arrows of the Canadian-American Hockey League last night announced that George Nichols, defense star, had been traded to the Providence Reds in exchange for Frank Peters, ending a player controversy between the two clubs. The announcement also said that Jack McVicar, former player with the Montreal Maroons, who signed with the Arrows a few weeks ago, would return to the Reds, and that Roy Hinsperger would go to Philadelphia. Peters played with Philadelphia last year and at the end of the season was sent to the Detroit Red Wings. He was traded to Providence from Detroit for "Sparky" Vail.

Northwest Ski Dates

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10 (AP)—Meeting in Cle Elum, the Pacific Northwest Ski Association set tournament dates for Oregon and Washington this winter. Fred McNeil, Portland, president of the association, presided. Dates are: Jan. 13-14—Spokane Ski Club, cross-country races and Class A and B jumping. Jan. 20 and 21—Cascade Ski Club, Portland. Jan. 27 and 28—Seattle Ski Club, cross-country events, Slalom races and jumping. Feb. 10 and 11—Leavenworth Winter Sports Club, northwest championships.

Boston Ski Club Recognized

The White Mountain Ski Runners, Inc., a Boston club, has just received membership in the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association. The Boston club was organized to fill the need for a general membership of active, amateur skiers, most of whom are interested in recreational skiing. Bradford Giddings is president, and Hilton Long secretary of the local club.

Ocean Race March 31

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Nov. 10 (AP)—The fifth annual St. Petersburg-Havana yacht race will start from here at noon March 31, 1934, it was announced yesterday by L. L. McMasters, general chairman. The Havana Yacht Club will present a silver trophy as the race's capital prize.

Municipal Ownership Of Utility Loses In Cincinnati Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 10—Municipal ownership is not the solution the Cincinnatians' desire at this time for their long controversy on gas and electric rates, according to complete but unofficial referendum returns given out at election headquarters here Nov. 8.

The ordinance, initiated by local citizens requiring the city to condemn the property of the Union Gas and Electric Company for the purpose of purchasing and operating it, was defeated by a substantial majority.

Revolt against tax burden also was clearly evident in the unofficial count on other issues which showed that all bond propositions were defeated. These included an issue for an extended building program for the replacement of old school structures amounting to $2,100,000; bonds for a new central library building for the county to the extent of $3,400,000; and a county highway improvement program amounting to $7,700,000.

It was too early in the count of the proportional representation ballots to predict whether the charter group had retained its majority in the City Council, but the incumbent Mayor was far out in the lead for first choice votes, a good sign for a charter victory, observers declared.

Mersey 'Tube' to Cut Ferry-Boat Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Thousands of Liverpudlians who regularly go to work by sea route are wondering what will happen when the new Mersey tunnel is opened next spring. These Liverpool workers have a bracing "sea voyage" every working day across the broad Mersey while the office and factory population of most cities use trains, omnibuses, or tramcars as their mode of travel.

It is recognized as one of the most picturesque features of this great seaport's life to see thousands of its workers stepping ashore and finding their land legs after crossing from their homes on the opposite side of the river at Wallasey. Many also cross from Birkenhead and help to swell the throng going to business by boat.

The new tunnel route is certain to take a large proportion of the ferry traffic, but it is anticipated many people will still cling to their boat trip before the day's routine. Fourteen passenger ferry-boats carry more than 40,000,000 passengers a year across the river.

Old Tudor Mansion Is Left to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOOSE, Eng.—An old Tudor house here has been bequeathed to the National Trust by Col. John Statham, its owner. Had it not been for Colonel Statham it is probable that this house would have fallen into complete ruin and decay. A few years ago Colonel Statham quite casually discovered the house. "Its walls were leaning, the chimneys undermined, the laths and some of beams had gone to powder," he declared, "and a great tree of ivy was climbing through at attic windows."

Colonel Statham began to underpin the foundations, turn springs, and lay drains, and strengthen walls and roof. He was rewarded by uncovering seven large Tudor fireplaces, frescoes painted before the days of Elizabeth, and a secret chamber containing old clothes and papers, including a tract of 1616.

Emperor's Brother Joins Japan's Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Prince Sumi, youngest brother of Emperor Hirohito, will join a regiment of the army next March as a cadet according to an announcement by the Imperial Household Department.

Prince Sumi—his full name is Takahito Sumi-no-miya—was born Dec. 2, 1915 and after finishing his studies at the Peers' School began preliminary military studies with a view to becoming a cavalry officer. He probably will join either the First Cavalry Regiment or the Imperial Bodyguard Division. Prince Chichibu, the Emperor's first younger brother, also is in the army assigned to the infantry. The second younger brother of the ruler, Prince Takamatsu, is a naval officer.

Sugar Acreage Limited

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 10 (AP)—A measure limiting the acreage which can be devoted to sugar, enacted in the closing hours last night of the Insular Legislature, is expected to hold Philippine sugar production to approximately 1,400,000 long tons of raw and 80,000 tons of refined sugar. The output of the current crop year was estimated at 1,330,000 tons of raw.

New Code of Road Planned by French In Safety Congress

Issue of Licenses of Truck and Bus Drivers Cited as One Evil

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Nation-wide organization against automobile accidents, which constitute a major problem in France, was urged by the first French Congress for Highway Safety which met in Paris recently.

Establishment of special commissions in every corner of France where a roadway winds, under the supervision of the local authorities, which would act as permanent centers of control and of research, as well as of public education, is seen as a means of coördinating a national drive for greater safety on the roads.

Among the aims which could be pursued by these commissions, the Congress enumerated the following:

Strict enforcement should be sought of the new "code of the road," which makes obligatory such safety accessories as rear vision mirrors, illuminated license plates, and "glareproof" headlights, institutes a uniform system of signals for turning, slowing-down and stopping, and generally tends to make motorists aware of their responsibilities.

Efforts should be made everywhere to eliminate level crossings, and to obtain the complete uniformization of all road signals, as well as the removal of all signs or lights which might be mistaken for highway signals.

Experiments should be continued with a view to developing still further the use of tinted glass in windshields and in headlights so as to do away entirely with glare.

Local authorities should be encouraged to try modern devices designed to improve visibility where lighting of streets or highways is concerned.

Automobile manufacturers should be urged by popular opinion to hasten the perfecting of brakes that do not jam, lighting systems that do not easily get out of order, and ignition systems that eliminate the danger of fire.

Pressure should be brought to bear on the authorities to limit the size of commercial vehicles.

Every effort should be made to obtain wider highways where traffic is heavy.

A careful control ought to be exercised over the granting of driver's licenses, particularly in the case of drivers of large trucks and passenger buses. The importance of such drivers abstaining from strong drink should be stressed.

In addition to outlining the program for the proposed network of safety commissions, the Congress advocated the abolition of the existing system of compulsory insurance as ineffective, and the study of some form of guaranty fund to replace it.

Serbo-Bulgarian Friendship Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The opening here of a general exhibition of the works of contemporary Bulgarian artists and the creation of a Serbo-Bulgarian association for the promotion of friendship between these two peoples is another striking proof of the earnestness with which a great many Serbs and not a few Bulgarians are working for a general South Slav reconciliation.

The Bulgarians and Serbs are very closely related Slavic peoples and constitute the two largest racial groups in the Balkans. Although their religions, traditions, methods of living and outlook on life are almost identical, these two nations have usually been hostile to one another.

But this year has produced an outward change of attitude in many Bulgarian circles and furnished more signs of a reconciliation than all of the 14 years preceding. Every month some new group of Bulgarians visit Serbia and they are always very cordially received.

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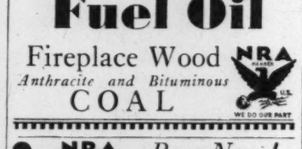

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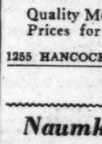
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The Desert Blossoms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Klerksdorp, Trans., S. Af.

THE drought had continued for months. The water was cut off altogether for the gardens, and was turned on for the houses only one hour at mealtimes.

Two years before, at the passing of her husband, Mrs. A—— had decided to carry on the business, partly to keep employed the faithful staff. It was not a business she cared for, and she many times felt inclined to throw it up and do something easier. The staff had themselves suggested a cut in wages to carry the business over the depression. The garden boy had been kept on as car cleaner, "Jack of all trades" about the house; he also helped in the delivery department at the store. It troubled him to see the garden drying up, so one Saturday evening he asked permission to borrow one of the horses and a wagon for very early the next morning—Sunday.

He then called together all the delivery boys, went to the "location" and borrowed all the barrels, cans, and tins that the wagon would hold, then off the boys went to the river and filled them. This was not easy, as the river was very low. Then they came and watered the garden. The lads had not counted on eating breakfast, but worked steadily through.

When Mrs. A—— realized what they were doing, she was deeply touched and provided a good breakfast and a suitable cash reward. The boys are poor and work hard all the week, usually looking forward to their Sunday rest. But they cheerfully gave part of it up with no thought of reward.

MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 55

THIS fine tune by J. Ludwig Steiner (1688-1761) is named for a hymn beginning, "God will bring it to pass," by John Herrnschmidt. He was a poet of the "second Reformation," or revival, in Germany, among the supporters of which were this poet and Freylinghausen, in whose Psalter the hymn appeared. Julian remarks that the great religious revivals have all been "sung, as well as preached and written, into the hearts of the people," and that the leaders have been always themselves writers of noble hymns. Steiner was a trumpeter in Zurich. There is the ringing precision of the trumpet in this simple melody.

In this connection, then, it is interesting to turn again to New Hampshire, as a source of helpful words. For this poem is by Mrs. Love Maria Willis (1824-1908), of Hancock, N. H., and appeared first in Tiffany's Monthly (1858), where it was written in the first person singular.

No. 280

SIR JOHN GOSS (1800-1880) began as a child of the Chapel Royal, then sang for a time in opera, and then succeeded his beloved teacher, Attwood, as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was knighted in 1872. His anthem "O Saviour of the world" is praised as "the most natural, purely written, and expressive" of all anthems, and is compared with Mozart's last work, a sacred motet. Goss never began writing an anthem without asking a blessing on his work, and he meant each one to be "a sermon in music." St. Paul's has a cenotaph to his memory.

This tune, Praise, my soul, was composed for these words from Lyte (Note 8). It appeared in the Brown-Borthwick "Hymn and Tune Book," 1869. It is here reharmonized by G. Thalben-Ball (Note 26).

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Notes and Queries

Biblical book poem (several responses to O. L. T.'s request for a poem naming the books of the Bible) — The following poem seems to be the one sought by the inquirer, although some others, all very interesting, have been submitted:

Old Testament

Great Jehovah speaks to us
In *Genesis* and *Exodus*.
Leviticus and *Numbers*, see,
Followed by *Deuteronomy*.
Joshua and *Judges* rule the land;
Ruth gleans the sheaf with trembling hand.
Samuel and numerous *Kings* appear
Whose *Chronicles* we wondering hear;
Ezra and *Nehemiah* now
Esther, the beauteous maiden, show;
Job speaks in sighs, David in *Psalms*,
And *Proverbs* teach to scatter alms;
Ecclesiastes then comes on
And the sweet *Song of Solomon*;
Isaiah, *Jeremiah*, then
With *Lamentations* takes his pen;
Ezekiel, *Daniel*, *Hosea's* lyres
Swell *Joel*, *Amos*, *Obadiah's*;
Jonah, *Micah*, *Nahum* come
And lofty *Habakkuk* finds room;
Zephaniah, *Haggai* call;
Rapt *Zechariah* builds his wall,
And *Malachi* with garments rent
Concludes the Ancient Testament.

New Testament

This is the way the gospels run,
Matthew, *Mark* and *Luke* and *John*;
Then come the *Acts*, inviting you,
The apostolic church to view;
The *Romans* and *Corinthians* are
To cities sent renowned afar;
Galatians and *Ephesians* then
Wrote by the same inspired pen.
Philippians and *Colossians* stand
With *Thessalonians* near at hand.
Timothy leads to *Titus* on;
This brings us down to *Philemon*;
The *Hebrews* then we gladly find,
And that of *James* comes close behind;
To *Peter* then our thoughts we give
With loving *John* we wish to live;
Pious *Jude* will pierce the soul
And *Revelation* closes the whole.

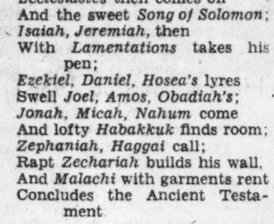
Floral Riddles

(Answers are names of flowers)

1. What the father said to the son in the morning.
2. My first is made in a dairy but is seldom served in my second.
3. My first wear my second on their head.
4. A title for the sun.
5. A flower between mountains.
6. A yellow stick.
7. The pulse of the business world.
8. A pillar of a building and a syllable that rimes with dine.
9. A part of the day.
10. A close companion.

(The answers appear elsewhere on this page.)

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Dallas News: NRA prosperity—an eagle in the window and a double eagle in the bank.

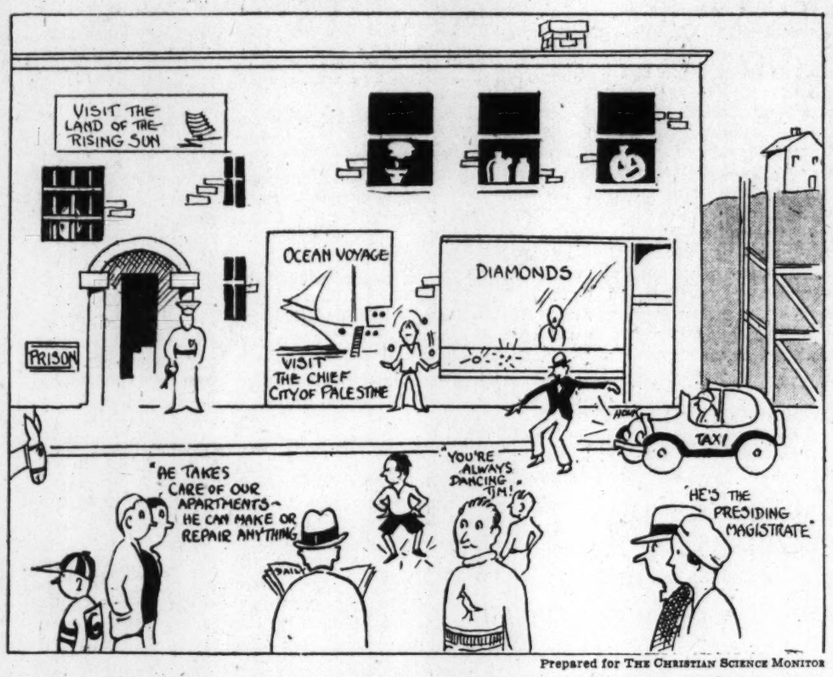
Los Angeles Times: Don't judge a woman's cooking by the cake she sends to the church social.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NO MATTER if you are hidden in an obscure post, never content yourself with doing your second best, however unimportant the occasion.—SHERIDAN.

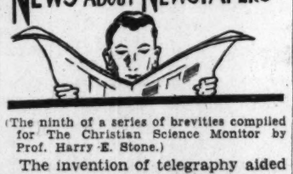
Letter Puzzle 'J'


VISIT THE LAND OF THE RISING SUN
PRISON
OCEAN VOYAGE
VISIT THE CHIEF CITY OF PALESTINE
DIAMONDS
TAXI
"HE TAKES CARE OF OUR APARTMENTS— HE CAN MAKE OR REPAIR ANYTHING"
"YOU'RE ALWAYS DANCING TIM!"
"HE'S THE PRESIDING MAGISTRATE"

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "J." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In.

News About Newspapers



(The ninth of a series of brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The invention of telegraphy aided inland papers by enabling them to compete with the papers of New York and Washington in presenting news promptly.

J. G. Holland, author of "Timothy Titcomb's Letters" and other inspirational books, was a regular contributor to the Springfield Republican.

The Springfield Republican opposed the annexation of Texas (1844), and denounced the Mexican War (1846).

The Springfield Republican under Samuel Bowles roundly condemned the stock-jobbing of Jay Gould and James Fisk Jr.

The Springfield Republican consistently fought for honesty and efficiency in government.

Bowles was a master of clear and vigorous English, a liberal in opinion, and a cosmopolitan in taste.

The Springfield Republican always maintained a high degree of editorial independence.

"A leader of independent journalism in the United States," "prince of the journalistic art," "a statesman rather than a politician," and "a model of the highest aims in journalism" were the terms used by great contemporary newspaper men in describing the career of Samuel Bowles as editor of the Springfield Republican.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Small Fry

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has on record a fish whose average length is six-sixteenths of an inch, with a maximum length of seven-sixteenths of an inch. This specie is purported to be the world's smallest fish.

Burrrrrrrr

The year 1816 is remembered in the United States as the "year without a summer" because the northern states experienced frosts in every month of the year.

Thunder and Sour Milk

If milk sours during a thunder storm, the two phenomena are in no way linked. The fact is that such storms usually occur at the end of a hot day—when milk sours easily anyway.

Indians and Horses

The American Indians did not have horses before the arrival of Europeans. The first horses were brought to North America by the Spanish invaders of Mexico.

Presidents Arrested

Two Presidents of the United States were arrested while in office. Franklin Pierce and Ulysses Grant were both arrested for violation of carriage-driving laws.

Center of the U. S. A.

The geographical center of the United States is in the eastern part of Smith County, Kansas.

Riddle Answers

1. Johnny-jump-up.
2. Buttercup.
3. Coxcomb.
4. Morning glory.
5. Lily of the valley.
6. Goldenrod.
7. Stocks.
8. Columbine.
9. Four o'clock.
10. Stick-tight.

In Lighter Vein

Critical

A Boston youngster who had been on his first trip out of town was asked what he thought of the country.

"It's like a big park," he said, "only they allow houses on it, and they don't keep it up half as well."—*Boston Transcript.*

Hash

"Hey, cook, I'd like to take home the recipe of that hash you are cooking that smells so good."

"There is no recipe for hash. It just collects."—*Christian Register.*

Pearson's

"His Lordship presents his apologies for my hasty action, sir, but begs to inform you that he thought you were someone else."

Unnecessary

"You may not believe it, but I said 'No' to seven different men this summer."

"Of course, I believe it, dear—what were they selling?"

Naval Leader

The newly elected Congressman was trying to make an impression on a seasoned Senator. "Any prominent men in your family?" he inquired.

"Yes," said the Senator, "one of my ancestors was an admiral, and at one time was in command of the combined fleets of the world."

"What was his name?" asked the Congressman.

"Noah," remarked the Senator.

What They Say

NRA and Labor

"We think good citizenship should hail the recovery program as consummating the Magna Charta of labor. In making provisions for minimum wages, living working conditions, elimination of child labor, and planning of industry, NRA has given to labor all that it has fought for over a long period of years."—*C. T. Revere, economist.*

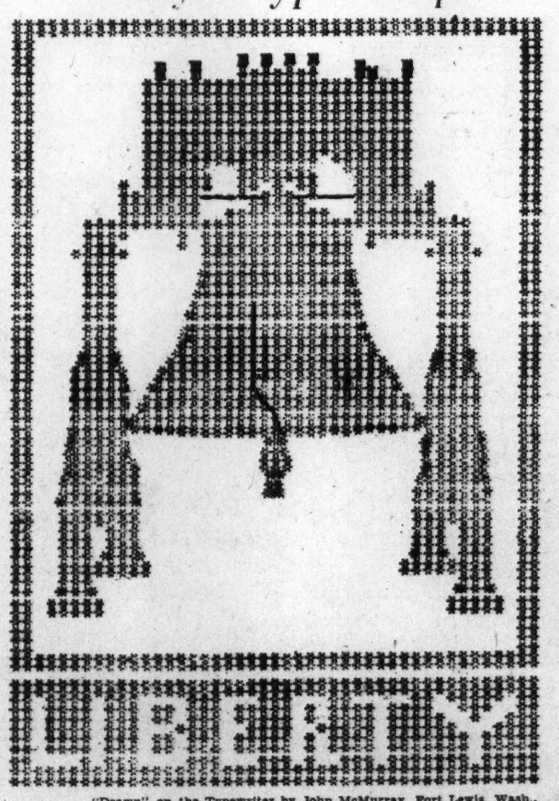
Watchful Waiting

"The President can be sure that the working classes in Britain—and indeed, all of the world—are watching the progress of his plan, and he will have the fraternal good wishes of the British people for his triumph."—*James A. Hall, British labor union representative.*

A Good Standard

"There need be no apprehension of a future 'Red Trade Menace' to the world, for the U. S. S. R. is not interested in piling up gold reserve. One of the peculiarities of the Soviet system is that it regards goods as real wealth, rather than gold. It exports only that it may pay for imports."—*David Ostrinsky.*

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by John McMurray, Fort Lewis, Wash., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Today the typewriter does honor to America's most famous bell. The Liberty Bell was originally cast in England, was recast in Philadelphia in 1753, rang out the glad independence of the United States in 1776, and was cracked in 1835.

The Children's Corner

Poofen-Woof's Experience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POOFEN-WOOF was a little dog. He lived with his brother Scottie and Mama and Papa Terrier. He had a wee nose, two pointed ears and a coat of shiny black fur like his brother Scottie. The only difference was that he was the baby of the family. If it hadn't been for this and that he was always going Woof, Woof, I suppose he would never have been called Poofen-Woof.

Bright and early one morning Poofen-Woof woofed and woofed. He wanted someone with whom he could play.

"Will you be still," shouted Scottie. "No one can get a wink of sleep with you around.

Poofen-Woof pranced, woofed and playfully pulled his brother's ear. Scottie slept on. This was not the first time that Poofen-Woof had been lonesome. He looked around. Mama and Papa Terrier were fast asleep. Without making any noise, he crawled out of the kennel. The air that greeted him was cold and he felt a little shiver run down his back. A white blanket covered all the ground.

Poofen-Woof plowed through the snow until his little legs grew tired. He sniffed here and there. "Dear oh dear! Why are all the doggies in the world asleep! Playing alone is no fun. I'll go home and wake up Scottie."

Then right before him he saw a strange object. It was a funny, fat white man with a big black hat on his head and a big broom in his hand. Poofen-Woof wanted to run; but he was so frightened that he drew himself back on all his four legs and woofed and woofed.

As he turned to go, he heard a deep voice say: "Don't go little doggie. I am all alone. I want someone to talk to me."

Poofen-Woof stopped.

"Woof, woof, woof! Who are you?"

"Ha! Ha!" laughed the funny, fat white man. "I'm just a snow man. Two little boys made me yesterday. Do you like me?"

Poofen-Woof smiled faintly. He was puzzled. He had never seen a white man like this before. He didn't know what to say; so he just woofed.

"Can't you do anything else but woof? Come on and talk to me. What are you doing, out all alone, so early in the morning?"

"Looking for fun. Mama Terrier says I am too young to play with doggies."

"Haven't you any brothers or sisters?"

"I have a brother Scottie, but he doesn't like to play the way I do."

"Well, I'll play with you. How about it? I guess you can't knock my hat off!"

"Sure I can."

Poofen-Woof jumped and jumped. But he couldn't knock the snow man's hat off for his little legs were very short.

"Ha! Ha!" laughed the snow man. "What did I tell you!"

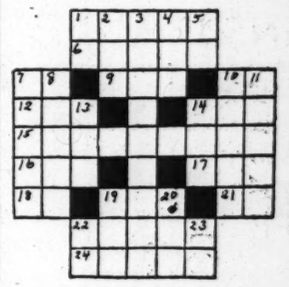
But Poofen-Woof kept right on jumping—until of a sudden Mr. Snow Man lost his broom. The buttons on his coat came tumbling down, and the big black hat fell off his head. Mr. Snow Man sank to the ground.

For a little while there was no sign of Poofen-Woof. Then a funny wee nose came peeping out of the heap of snow that had been Mr. Snow Man. Poofen-Woof was a sight. His eyes, his ears, even his tail was white with snow.

Poofen-Woof ran as he had never run before. He didn't stop to see what had become of his friend and playfellow, Mr. Snow Man. He was cold and frightened. When he reached home, he couldn't tell Mama Terrier what had happened. All he could do was to greedily lick the saucer which had held his warm milk the night before. With a little whimpering sound he cuddled close up to Scottie's warm body and fell fast asleep.

When Mama Terrier called her two sons to have their breakfast bones, Poofen-Woof was still asleep. Mama Terrier shook her head wisely. She knew it would be a long time before Poofen-Woof would run away so early in the morning again.

Junior Cross-Word No. 26



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Collapse.
6—Round-up.
7—Four pecks (ab.).
9—First woman.
10—About.
12—Monkey.
14—Back or backward.
15—Full of splinters.
16—Theodore (sobriquet).
17—Stamp used in coining money.
18—Comparative ending.
19—To entitle.
21—The elder.
22—Wading bird.
24—Poem that expresses sorrow.

Down

1—Creditor (ab.).
2—Fish eggs.
3—Hazardous enterprise.
4—To observe.
5—Interjection.
7—To sew with temporary stitches.
8—Higher in place or rank.
10—Fragrant rootstock.
11—Lobby in a theater.
13—Old time.
14—Furnished with food.
19—Next to the smallest of the U. S. (ab.).
20—Quagmire.
22—That boy.
23—State having largest population (ab.).

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Thought

A mind content both crown and kingdom is.
—*Greene.*

Be just in all thy actions, and if join'd
With those that are not, never change thy mind.
—*Denham.*

That man must daily wiser grow,
Whose search is bent himself to know.
—*Gay.*

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As self-neglecting.
—*Shakespeare.*

Guard well thy thought; our thoughts are heard in heaven.
—*Young.*

The stream from Wisdom's well,
Which God supplies, is inexhaustible.
—*Bayard Taylor.*

Who knows nothing base,
Fears nothing known.
—*Owen Meredith.*

Though lone the way as that already trod,
Cling to thine own integrity and God!
—*Tuckerman.*

Yield not to calamity, but face her boldly.
—*Virgil.*

Avoid delays: procrastination always does harm.
—*Lucan.*

Occupy yourself, and you will be out of harm's way.
—*Ovid.*

Witty remarks are all very well when spoken at a proper
Time: when out of place they are offensive.
—*Phaedrus.*

Men's language is as their lives.
—*Seneca.*

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Painting Mail Boxes

A man in our neighborhood improved the looks of the countryside, and made a good income for himself, by painting rural mail boxes. For a small sum he gave the box a coat of good quality aluminum paint, stenciled the route and box numbers in black, and, if desired, he added the owner's name; then he put a coat of brilliant red on the little flag indicator. The work was accomplished in a few minutes.

He found a ready sale for his services, and made a sizable profit above cost of paint and gasoline consumed in traveling through the rural section. Mrs. Clara W.

Flowering Bulbs

A boy who needed to earn money, filled the windows of the sun parlor of his home with bulbs in jars and pots. When the flowers were almost ready to open, he went about selling the plants. Many people delight in watching flowers bloom, but dislike to bring them from the bulb stage through to the bloom period. Many neighbors bought his flowering bulbs for shut-in friends. M. C. R.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

NEEDHAM, MASS.

The Tea Tavern
NEEDHAM, MASS.
Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
Reserved Thanksgiving Dinners will be served beside our open fires, $2.50. Children 75c. Need. 1070. Route 135, Near Wellesley Line
Open Sundays

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $3
Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th ST.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Faith, Works or Charity?

RATHER a coincidence it is that announcement of unemployment relief plans for their respective countries is made on the same day by President Roosevelt in the White House and by Sir Henry Betterton, Minister of Labor, in the House of Commons. Another coincidence is the fact that in each case the number to be taken care of in the new plans is approximately 4,000,000.

But beyond coincidence there is intrinsic importance in the fact that so many are to be protected against want. And there are significant contrasts and comparisons between the methods adopted by the two nations.

In the United States emphasis is placed on the point that the 4,000,000 men are not to receive mere handouts, but are to be employed at useful work, such as cleaning up neglected areas, improving parks, building secondary roads, and so on. In Great Britain provision for the additional 4,000,000 is to be made in the relief sections of the English social insurance administration, meaning they will be included in the insurance system and made eligible for the "dole" when out of work.

There is not necessarily any odium in this comparison, for with all its fancied superiority in relief the United States is coming to recognize that the greater part of its welfare payments in the depression have been nothing but a dole on a local and heterogeneous basis whereas Britain's were on a national and uniform basis. Each country simply used the machinery it had most conveniently at hand for relief—England had unemployment insurance, which it used as a channel for charity until the two were somewhat differentiated a year or so ago; America had her traditionally self-reliant community charities, which at last have been overburdened and require federal help.

The fundamental contrast between the American and the British plans now is the reliance of the Roosevelt Administration upon absorption of the unemployed through civil works (which are in addition to the public works construction program) and the decision of the MacDonald Coalition Government to stick to direct gift payments to the unemployed in preference to the earlier works program which proved an expensive drain.

Each method has a quota of arguments in its favor. The decisive one with many persons is that the work method of relief preserves self-respect and the habit of giving value for value, which is important to the morale of the relief recipient. Also it gives the worker something to do with his hands and his time, and gives the community something tangible in return for its money. On the other hand, the simple relief payment without employment has been linked in Britain to a system of "work center" training for new occupations which may prove more useful toward fitting the individual into new employment than will be any experience he gets in American "made work."

Primarily the reason England turned away from works as a relief measure was that it took a pound's expenditure to place a few shillings in the hand of the intended beneficiary, the rest going for materials, land, supervision and so forth. But in the prevailing view at Washington this is a recommendation rather than a drawback, for by the purchase of supplies industry in general will be benefited and economic recovery assisted.

In fact, the two governments are not so far apart as may seem. For Britain has spent £130,000,000 on road building and £120,000,000 on telephones since the war, and is continuing various kinds of public construction. And the United States, even after it employs 4,000,000 men on civil works will have on relief rolls 1,000,000 families in which there is no adult male employable. The difference between the two systems is thus one of emphasis and degree rather than of absolute hard-and-fast policy—a difference in the extent to which one government or the other considers certain projects a sound and timely investment.

The argument is not the old theological one of whether redemption is by faith or by works. Both governments preserve a faith in the ultimate arrival of conditions in which normal tasks will keep all at work. But they are not resting on that faith alone for the redemption of the unemployed. One turns to the provision of works; the other to the dispensing of charity. As to which shall prove the wiser—"By their fruits ye shall know them."

The New Leisure

ADDED hours representing the difference between the former longer working day and the schedule under the NRA code have come to the average American. Since they are not reflected in a lighter pay envelope at the end of the week, they are hours to be enjoyed to the fullest.

When this spare time was given to him, his first thought was that, being of a mechanical turn of mind, he could use it to give the family motorcar a long-needed overhauling; or, being handy with a brush, he could brighten up the house with a fresh coat of paint. And then there was the matter of the guest room, long needed, and discussed and planned at equal length, but, somehow, never built.

At this point, however, doubts began to obtrude themselves into the picture. He realized that his new leisure is made possible in order that other men can go to work. Would it be ethical, then, for him to use this leisure to repair his automobile, paint his house or build his guest room, thereby depriving others of their legitimate employment? He has decided that it would not.

So, as being most necessary, the task of overhauling the motorcar has been given to a mechanic who is willing to spread the payment for it over a period of time, with the painting of the house to follow later, on the same basis. The guest room is still somewhat in the offing under this new plan.

But, having disposed of this problem to his satisfaction, he finds that the problem of occupying those extra hours still remains. They seem, in a measure, to belong to the national recovery plan, which gave them to him. Viewing them in this light, he is surprised to find how many of the diversions with which he might fill them are discarded as not being constructive and therefore having no part in the general campaign for reconstruction. His choice must be something that will result in his own improvement or further the welfare of his family, and at the same time help rather than hinder other wage earners. So the matter is as good as settled, for he is thinking it over. And when the average man settles down to serious thinking, something good usually results.

Flying Swords of Damocles

RIGHT of way! Thus is the restricted area along which a railroad operates denoted. Easily measured, it is well fenced and posted. But overhead, droning airplanes in increasing numbers now shuttle regularly across the skyways. Their rights of way are where they happen to be, indefinite, unfenced and unposted.

Several fatal crashes in the last few months, climaxed by one a few days ago in which not only the pilot and his passenger, but five occupants of a house, were killed, point to the need for clarification of what is the right of way of an airplane in the broadest sense of the term.

The Department of Commerce has made definite restrictions as to the minimum heights at which commercial planes should fly. But that is no protection for the airplane which through either structural fault or mistake of judgment dives to the earth, endangering the people below as well as passengers in the ship.

To forbid airplanes flying over any except sparcely settled areas, as has been proposed, would put unfortunate restrictions on air travel. Yet, the increasing danger from overhead is causing a definite problem to residents of towns and cities.

Only two basic faults would cause such accidents. One is motor or structural failure and the other misjudgment. Along these lines apparently the effort for aviation's safeguarding of dwellings must be worked out. The Department of Commerce is reaching toward this by becoming constantly more rigorous in its requirements of piloting skill and structural strength. But in spite of piloting skill as such and flying regulations, the fact remains that emergencies call for judgment and there has been as yet no way worked out satisfactorily to test an individual's judgment.

One need not go into aviation to find this requirement, since motoring on the average American road today would show that judgment applied to driving an automobile would be of tremendous assistance in keeping down the number of accidents. In England a machine has been devised which is said to put a candidate for a driver's license before a steering wheel, and then, by motion pictures, cause all sorts of unusual circumstances to seem to occur, thus testing the aspirant's reactions and judgment in emergencies. Perhaps in this is the seed of a method that might be extended to aviation.

Better judgment in addition to piloting skill and well-built airplanes seem to be aviation's needs for safeguarding human life. Doesn't this indicate a new field of educational research? Why not a school for judgment?

Reinstating "a Hell"

UNLESS somehow it can be barred from the open door through which it is struggling to jam its way, an institution almost forgotten will be back on the old corner within a month or so. Shuttered windows, swinging doors, sawdust on the floor, strong smell, long bar, "bouncer" and "family entrance" are its earmarks. Its product is—drunkenness. The saloon is bursting through the hole left by prohibition's removal. Only help most needed, but not now apparent, can block it out in many states.

Yet this saloon stands lately branded—by wets who themselves worked to bring back legal liquor—as "a rendezvous for criminals," "a dive," "a disreputable place," and, briefly but comprehensively, "a hell."

In recent Chicago hearings on liquor legislation, one wet state senator granted, "Many crimes were conceived in the old saloons. Saloon keepers kept disreputable places, harboring criminals and vicious people."

"The old-fashioned saloon with its flashing lights," admitted another witness, "was a hell and brought disrepute on the entire business." The witness was not an oratorical dry. Such language used to spring only from prohibitionists who delighted in kicking "Demon Rum" around. But this time the words came from a lawyer speaking in behalf of saloon interests. While asking permission for "legitimate and upright saloons" to open, he did not deny history.

The most significant witness against the saloon at these hearings turned out to be a distiller, and more than that, the builder of what he expects to be the world's largest distillery. "Hard liquor you must control," said Mr. William E. Hull of Peoria, Ill., once the principal whisky-making center in the land. "The sale of spirituous liquors should be separated from the sale of beer. Drunk alternately as they are when men stand up to the bar and treat, they bring intoxication quicker."

The movement from prohibition has been a slide downhill. At first wets, now generally in control, talked much of adopting systems like those found in Canada for restricting the sale of liquor, perhaps forbidding its use where sold. But saloon keepers have come crying for the restoration of the bunghole and spigot. Brewers have demanded the "old days." Wine men have taken the saloon for granted. Big hotel men have pleaded for their élite bars, conceding the saloon. The new tribe of "taverns" begs for whisky to add to their hops. City politicians who for many years championed liquor are following their traditions and laboring for the saloon.

Enormous pressure, political and financial, has been generated over the country to reinstate "a hell." It is urgently to be hoped that enough wets will have the foresight, backbone and influence to keep the specter pushed back into the past.

"City Has Stomach Ache"

THIS somewhat startling statement appeared as a subheading in a news item in the New York Times on election day. The gist of the item is that, "An alarming increase of nervous stomach ailments resulting from the depression and the rigors of political uncertainty is reported by physicians and diagnosticians of the metropolitan area, who say that nervous indigestion, which may have grave consequences, has become almost epidemic throughout the city in the last few weeks." An appeal to an official spokesman for the Academy of Medicine failed to elicit any definite knowledge of the situation, but it was stated that recent investigations of the effects of emotions on the human physiology "had shown notable effects on public health."

Individual physicians reported a notable increase in cases of nervous indigestion, "alarmingly aggravated by the last weeks of the campaign." And it is further stated that physicians are telling the indisposed that the "cure lies within themselves." This is another way of saying that the illness termed nervous indigestion is due to mental causes, worry, fear and allied emotions which will be corrected by right thinking on the part of the sufferers. That is to say, both cause and remedy are mental.

This is but further proof of the great fact which is gradually being borne in upon the public, that the cause of disease is after all mental, not partially but wholly mental; and accordingly that effective treatment must remove the mental cause. Paul expressed it perfectly when he admonished the Christians in Rome, "Be not conformed to this world," that is, cease to believe in and trust matter, "but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." And this transformation is wrought when spiritual truth supplants false beliefs about God and man. When this change is accomplished, healing is as assured as the fact that a wrong arithmetical calculation is corrected by putting the true number in place of the false.

A Code for Hunters?

THE war is on! The wary moose in the meadow swamp, the frightened jack rabbit in the thicket, startled waterfowl in marshy coverts are retreating before the autumnal fusillade that marks another open season for wild-game hunters.

Friends of American wild life will applaud the recent protest voiced by the National Association of Audubon Societies against the use of magazine shotguns by bird hunters over baited waters. Their action is a timely rebuke to the wholesale killing of wild fowl.

Actuated by a humane impulse, the Audubon groups are steadfastly holding their ground. Theirs is a cause that challenges the sportsmanship of overarmed sportsmen. And it is really friendly even to hunters. For concerted opposition to the use of rapid-fire guns over baited waters is a definite step toward the conservation of the present numbers of wild fowl which Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the Association of Audubon Societies, describes as "but a pitiful remnant" of flocks that once thronged the country's lakes, bays and marshlands.

This is an open season on codes as well as on wild game. For that reason, the establishment of a code for hunters would be a timely gesture. The extent to which rapid-firing guns are now being used emphasizes the need for curbing the wanton waste and destruction of wild animals, whether voluntarily or by compulsory means.

A code of fair play and common sense, rightfully enforced, might serve to restrict activities of hunters who thus far have failed to recognize the boundaries between wholesome sport and wholesale slaughter.

Editorial Notes

The Royal Railroad Station in Paris, where arriving kings and queens were formerly welcomed, has been transformed into a tea room because the rulers of today prefer to use the larger, public stations. But the same democratic reasons which caused royalty to disapprove of it as a railway station will now prompt a return to it as a tea room.

Although they did not find the traditional pot of gold when they followed the flaming course of a meteor to its point of contact with the earth, Austrian researchers no doubt regard the large deposits of phosphorite, discovered as a result of the search and now selling at $250 a carload, as a satisfactory substitute.

A suspicion that the sobriquet of "Gloomy Dean" Inge was inspired by the "gentlemen of the press," rather than by his pronouncements, is not allayed by reading that, with retirement, he has purchased for his future residence a place called Brightwell Manor.

A Swedish natural scientist is said to have produced a variety of tasty foods from wood. Perhaps "room and board" will now take on a new meaning.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Rockefeller Library at Geneva—The Soviets' Amateur Diplomats

THE bouquet has been laid upon the still unfinished palace of the League of Nations at Geneva. The phrase is one which European architects employ to describe the ceremony, when the last stone has been laid, of putting above the capstone a large bunch of evergreens—much as in the United States a flag is displayed when the steel work of an edifice is completed.

Although the United States is not a member of the League, Americans have contributed much to its Geneva home. Mr. James Forstall, of Chicago, gave a large plot of land for a park surrounding the building, while John D. Rockefeller Jr. gave $1,000,000 for the library which forms one wing of the palace. A European librarian will preside, since Miss Florence Wilson, the highly efficient American who presided over the library in its formative stages, was dropped in 1927 as being a citizen of a nonmember state. A like consideration, however, did not prevent the acceptance of Mr. Rockefeller's million.

There are many Americans, familiar with conditions at Geneva, who have cherished the hope that Miss Violet Oakley, a distinguished mural artist of Philadelphia, might be commissioned to decorate the walls of the League library. Miss Oakley's murals in the Pennsylvania Capitol at Harrisburg are famous alike for excellence of technique and for the historical insight which characterizes their theme. She has for years been an observer at the League sessions, and has today an exhibition in the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York of the paintings for the walls of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, and many drawings for her notable portfolio of portraits of people identified with the League either officially or as observers.

A copy of the amazingly beautiful portfolio in which Miss Oakley has grouped copies of these drawings, together with journals of her various visits to Geneva and the records of the proceedings at the reception of the Supreme Court murals, lie before me as I write. She has real genius for portraiture—and even a greater one for allegorical painting. Her portraits of Madariaga, the late Albert Thomas, Stresemann, Venizelos and Lord Cecil are speaking likenesses. Lord Cecil's odd and not infrequently violent attitudinizing is caught by the artist in a striking fashion. The colored plates, reproducing the murals of "Law Triumphant," illustrate effectively not merely the theme but the artist's devotion to that ordered state of society in which law takes the place of war.

No library dealing with the League or with the peace movement could be complete without a copy of this portfolio. But what especially interests me in it is the profound justification it gives for the belief that Miss Oakley is far and away the best-equipped artist in the United States to decorate the walls of the Rockefeller Library. It would seem that the authorities at Geneva would recognize the propriety of giving this important commission to a citizen of the nation whence came the gift of the library building itself.

* * *

The special envoy of the Soviet Republics is now installed at Washington. His name, of course, is not Litvinoff. Like Lenin and Trotzky before him, he adopted a nom de revolution and discarded his family name of Finkelstein, under which he seemed to think the conquest of fame would be difficult. By marriage he is closely associated with shining names in British and American journalism. Sidney Low, his father-in-law, was the distinguished editor of the English Biographical Dictionary, and several English weeklies. Sir Maurice Low, son to Sidney, and brother-in-law to the Russian diplomat, was for many years a leading figure in the corps of newspaper correspondents at Washington, and a not infrequent contributor to The Christian Science Monitor. Undoubtedly the marriage and the associations it led to had much to do with giving the diplomat a better understanding of English public opinion.

Litvinoff, who is fifty-seven years old, was at the time of the October Revolution—the Bolshevist triumph—working in the British intelligence office in London. Almost immediately he was appointed Soviet Ambassador to London. He had enjoyed no previous experience in diplomacy, but, for that matter, neither had anyone else in the Bolshevist group except Tchitcherin. I used to know Leonid Krassin when he was Soviet Ambassador to Paris, who once remarked to me: "Of course I don't know anything about diplomacy. I'm a civil engineer by profession. But when we Bolshevists took over the Government there were so few men of liberal education in our ranks that we had all to be drafted for such places as we could fill. I'm so far from being certain of my ability as a diplomat that I never get a summons to Moscow without wondering whether I am to be promoted, or to be shot!"

On Sixteenth Street, Washington, which the owners of abutting realty like to call "The Avenue of Presidents," has stood vacant and shuttered for years a great yellow brick mansion that long housed the Russian Embassy. Its last occupant was Boris Bakhmetieff, the Kerensky envoy. Preceding him was George Bakhmetieff, who represented the Tsarist Government. The similarity in surnames attracted the attention of a newspaper correspondent who asked the Tsar's Ambassador what relation he was to the diplomat of the revolution. "Oh, about the same relation," was the airy response, "that your George Washington bore to Booker T."

The New Tokyo

NONE of the world's great cities changes so rapidly as Tokyo. Since the 1923 earthquake, the Japanese capital has been completely reconstructed by degrees, and as each stage in the vast program is finished, the face of the city has become almost unrecognizable to the returning visitor. During these 10 years the writer has returned to Tokyo five times, after an absence of months or years, and the changes have seemed more striking upon each return.

Before the ashes of their ruined capital had cooled, the Japanese had called upon some of the world's foremost city planners to help in designing a greater Tokyo. At the same time they were devising ways and means of raising the vast sums necessary to rebuild a city with millions of residents. Tokyo of today is a monument to the farsightedness of those men who conceived, amid the disaster of 1923, the vision of a planned metropolis, in whose reconstruction no details should be left to chance.

The writer's last previous visit was early in 1931. Coming back this autumn, he has discovered a new city. Broad boulevards have supplanted narrow streets; lofty steel and concrete buildings have risen on the sites of temporary wooden structures which served to house the residents after the earthquake. On its lofty hill overlooking the city stands the completed National Parliament building, approached by imposing new boulevards and surrounded by other new buildings for the departments of the National Government. During this time the round-the-city boulevard has been finished, so that one may see in an hour's motorcar ride over this broad thoroughfare sights which used to require a day.

Walking toward the Ginza, the principal business street, the writer came upon a boulevard two blocks from the hotel, as wide as the Ginza, lined with solid structures, giving the impression of age. He was bewildered. "Is my memory playing tricks?" he asked himself. "Surely the Ginza is not so near the hotel as this?"

But he walked on, and discovered that his memory was not at fault. The boulevard was new, as were most of the buildings along it. And when he reached the Ginza itself, he found other changes almost as startling. Unfamiliar buildings appeared everywhere. It seemed that hardly one shop front remained the same. Only the night stalls remained the same. The crowds, too, were different. More of them were wearing foreign shoes, and the clatter of wooden *geta* was subdued.

Amid so many changes, one is happy to discover some familiar things. The Imperial Palace, home of the Emperor and his family, stands unchanged in its dignified aloofness, surrounded by its picturesque moat. It was untouched by the earthquake, and remains untouched by the great changes occurring at its very gates.

This reconstruction reveals strikingly the ability of the Japanese Government to meet a national emergency. Almost instantly a decision was made to rebuild the capital in accordance with the most advanced city planning. Construction did not begin until the expert survey was completed. Expenditures were carefully measured to national resources, and were consequently greater in 1928-29 than in the years immediately following the earthquake. These expenditures still play a large part in the national budgets, and will not cease until the task is finished. But Tokyo already has become a monument to intelligent and constructive city planning.

D. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

What Criminals Cost

LOS ANGELES authorities recently published some figures that should be studied and digested by all people who deny the wisdom of supporting character-building agencies as a part of our community activities. For after considerable experience, Los Angeles has found that it costs $2.06 more each day to keep a city prisoner than it does to keep a lad in the Boy Scout movement or some similar character-building organization.

Of course, the Los Angeles figures are arrived at by including the costs of courts and prisons and the law enforcement structure of the city. But, of course, again, those costs should be included. They are made necessary by the activities of the criminal classes. . . .

It costs something to support a troop of Boy Scouts and it costs something to support all similar agencies of character development. But it costs considerably more to scrap those organizations and neglect the unformed character of youth. It costs considerably more to run down the neglected, try them, imprison them, and support them in idleness. . . .

There is no such thing as saving money by disbanding the Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls and by scrapping the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and kindred organizations Really, that is the way to lose money. For we cannot neglect the character of youth without increasing the maintenance costs of courts and prisons. Los Angeles has found out what it costs to permit a boy or girl to become a criminal.—*Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City).

Saving Trees and Boys

THE American Forestry Association is sound in urging that the Civilian Conservation Corps be made a permanent institution.

It argues that increased machine efficiency will mean unemployment for a long time to come, and that for many years there will be no place in industry for many boys who finish their schooling at eighteen.

The association realizes, apparently, that the social importance of thus caring for the national forests is only less vital than the importance of caring for the nation's youth. . . .

We cannot keep our forests if we neglect them. We cannot raise a crop of useful citizens if we fail to give them either employment or occupation. It is good economy to solve both problems with one social institution.—*San Francisco News.*

Wanted—Men

NATIONAL character is the sum total of individual characters. Our real problem is moral and spiritual. There was spiritual decline before there was financial depression. Recovery in America today is in the realm of spiritual dynamics, rather than mechanics; in the realm of faith, rather than in finance. Integrity and honesty must be put above profit. And we need to live simply in order to live nobly. . . .

The big war was caused by the collapse of national character. That war, as every war, was followed by a let-down in individual morals.

While 1929 is regarded as the peak of prosperity, it was also the nadir of ideals. The financial and political panic came because men lost confidence in each other. What price prosperity! . . .

Our want-ad columns are filled: "Wanted—Money"; "Wanted—Job"; "Wanted—A car"; "Wanted—Health"; "Wanted—Travel"; "Wanted—Agents"; "Wanted—Apartments"; "Wanted—Diamonds."

Wanted—Everything . . . but character! And yet what we need is men who will keep their contracts, though they go to the county farm; men who will not stand up the first day of the week and profess—and then melt and run down into a puddle the second day.

Two-legged creatures are very plentiful; but men are very scarce, wrote Herodotus some thousands of years ago. "Wanted—A man" is the sign still out in this year of 1933. . . .

Along with all the codes, we need a code for character, a code that keeps a man human, snug to his ideals, a code for service, not profit.

Wanted—A corporation organized of the best to give the most for the least! Wanted—A trade union of the most skilled to produce the largest at the lowest!

Wanted—A renaissance of character; not less cotton nor fewer hogs, but more outstanding, upstanding men! . . .—*Los Angeles Times.*